The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 502. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0}

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
For the Benefit of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.
TUESDAY, DEC. 11th, 1860,
and last night of the Engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

Fabien del Franchi } {Twin Brothers}	Mr. Charles Kean.
Louis del Franchi	Mr. Charles Kean.
M. Chateau Renaud	Mr. G. Everett.
Madame la Contessa Savillia del Franchi	Mrs. Chas. Kean.
Emilie de l'Esparre	Miss Chapman.
Marie	Miss N. Chapman

To conclude with
Shakspere's Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick	Mr. Charles Kean.
Beatrice	Mrs. Charles Kean.

Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas.
Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On this TUESDAY EVENING, 11th December, 1860,
The performance will commence with (2nd time) an entirely new Drama (in three acts), entitled EUSTACHE—Eustache Baudin, Mr. W. Rousby; Delbots, Mr. G. Vincent; Louise, Miss Sophia Miles.
Scarf Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
After which the National Drama of KING O'NEILL, or the IRISH BRIGADE OF THE 18th CENTURY. Captain Phaidrig O'Neill, Mr. Charles Cooke; Marchioness De Clermont, Miss Sophia Miles.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of HIS LAST LEGS. O'Callaghan, Mr. C. Cooke; Old Rivers, Mr. Fisher, sen.; Young Rivers, Mr. G. Vincent; Julia Banks, Miss Bathurst.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Continued Success! Crowded Houses!! Roars of Laughter!!!
GEORGE HODSON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
"MY IRISH PORTFOLIO,"
With Songs, Characters, and Imitations.
Nightly received with unbounded applause.
This Entertainment can only be continued for a few nights longer, in consequence of Mr. Hodson's engagements in Ireland.
Commences at Eight o'clock.—This Evening and all the week.
Morning Performance on
SATURDAY, December 15th,
at Three o'clock.
NOTICE.
A Grand Fashionable Military Night on THURSDAY next, Dec. 13th, under the immediate patronage of the Officers of the 96th Regiment.
Secured Seats—Tickets to be had at Messrs. Wiseheart's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Entrance under the Clock.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY!
This (TUESDAY) EVENING, December 11, 1860.
MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS,
the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale, from
Mons. Jullien's Concerts, and Pupil of
Sir H. Bishop and Signors Cruvelli and Lanza,
Having just returned after a most successful tour with P. T. Barnum, throughout the United States of America, will give her
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Written expressly for her, by
Samuel Lover, Esq., entitled
THE LADY'S DREAM,
In which she will Impersonate Thirteen Different Characters (In Costume).
Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; back ditto, 1s; Family Ticket, to admit Five to reserved seats, 12s; and to second seats, 8s.
Tickets may be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock.
Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.—Carriages may be ordered at 10.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA, having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Next Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12th, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Schools and Children, half price to stalls and second seats.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS,
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the next Concert for the Season will take place on TO-MORROW EVENING, the 12th instant, at a quarter past Eight o'clock. The programme will include—Sinfonia, Romberg; Overture—"La Fiancee," Auber; "Ruler of the Spirits," Weber. Solos, Harp—"Fantasia Brillante" and "Recollections of Normandy"—F. Chatterton. Pianoforte, Fantasia—"Le Prophete" (Liszt; "Restless Nights" and Tarantelle—Heller. Vocal selections from "Undine," "Robin Hood," &c.
The following Artistes have been *exclusively* engaged for this Concert:—
Madame LOUISA VINNING,
Miss LAURA BAXTER,
Mr. TENNANT,
Mr. ALLAN ARVING,
Pianoforte—Herr DULCKEN BOHRER.
Harp—Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON.
Tickets will be issued This Day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.
(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late Paul Delaroche, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

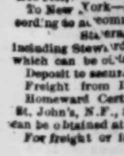
LIVERPOOL ART UNION FOR 1860.
SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.
SHARES ONE SHILLING EACH.
To be had of A. LESAGE, Agent,
ARTISTS' REPOSITORY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, until the 18th inst.
Prizes will range from £100 to £5. Each share of One Shilling will have its chance for the highest and any prize in the drawing, which will take place on the 29th instant.
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of
ONE THOUSAND PRIZES
distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—(each Ticket entitle the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
39, Princess-street, Manchester.
Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be
POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

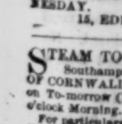
THE LATE SIR HENRY MARSH, BART.—The Friends and Admirers of the late Sir Henry Marsh are respectfully informed that Proofs from the Photograph taken by GEORGE MANSFIELD may be obtained at his Gallery, 90, GRAFTON-STREET. N.B.—The extensive additions at present being made to his Gallery will shortly be completed.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE,
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL,
AND
12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. Lauder and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to Inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

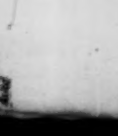


THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT,"
For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage .... £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.
9, Eden quay, Dublin.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
On the arrival of the Mail Trains leaving Westland Row, Dublin, at 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
N.B.—Passengers from Dublin leave by Special Trains from Westland-row at 6 15 a.m. and 6 45 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

STEAM TO LONDON, calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth. The Steamship DUKE OF CORNWALL is intended to Sail from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on To-morrow (WEDNESDAY), the 12th day of December, at Nine o'clock Morning.
For particulars, apply at CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 30, EDEN-QUAY, or at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Office, No. 46, NORTH-WALL, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.



DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.
Herald, To-morrow (Wednesday), 12th, at 12 o'clock Noon.
Havelock, Friday, 14th, at 12 o'clock Noon.
A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents,
44, North-wall, Dublin.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING.
MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY,
From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely.
Open to all.
Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

OUR HOMES, or PICTURES OF DOMESTIC LIFE—On TO-MORROW Evening, the 12th inst., a PUBLIC LECTURE will (D.V.) be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on the above deeply interesting subject, by the Rev. John White. To commence at Eight o'clock.
"An admirable Lecture, *** delivered with great earnestness, power, and eloquence, now moving the audience deeply with thrilling descriptions, and anon convulsing them with laughter."—"Belfast News-Letter."
Tickets may be had of the Booksellers and at the Hall. Platform, 1s; Body of the Hall and Galleries, 6d.

MRS. THEOBALD AGAIN IN DUBLIN!
This popular Lady Lecturer on the Temperance Question, has accepted an invitation from the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, to revisit Dublin, and deliver a LECTURE, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th instant.
Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
Tickets to Platform, 1s; Body of Hall, 6d; Galleries, 3d, at the door.

Bank of Ireland, Dec. 10, 1860.
A GENERAL COURT of Proprietors of Bank Stock will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., at One o'clock precisely, agreeably to charter, to receive a Report from the Court of Directors of a dividend to be made to the Proprietors of Bank Stock, for the half year ending the 25th December instant.
(By order)
PETER DU BEDAT, Secretary.
N.B.—The Books for the transfer of Bank Stock will be shut from the 13th instant until the 1st day of January next.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
WINTER SHOW OF FAT CATTLE,
Sheep, Pigs, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Seeds, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.
will be held in the
LARGE AGRICULTURAL HALL,
On TUESDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, 1860,
From 12 to 5 o'clock P.M., and from 6 to 9 o'clock in the Evening.
And on WEDNESDAY, the 12th DECEMBER, 1860,
From 9 to 5 o'clock P.M.
ADMITTANCE ONE SHILLING.
Catalogues on Sale in the Yard.
, A Military Band will be in attendance on each day.
WM. EDWD. STEELE, M.D.
Assistant-Secretary.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S SYSTEM AT GLASNEVIN GARDEN.
Why should the citizens of Dublin not be as freely admitted, on Sunday and other days, to this Garden, as the London public are to Kew?
Discussed in a small pamphlet, just published by a Preliminary Committee formed for promoting the freer opening of the Glasnevin Garden.
Gentlemen favourable to the movement, who have not had copies, will have them forwarded by post, on receipt of a postage stamp.
25, D'OLIER-STREET.

DECORTICATED COTTON SEED CAKE FOR FEEDING CATTLE.—Apply to William and John Wight & Co., 23, Eustace-street, Dublin, where particulars and samples may be had.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS—NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to me, will be received up to the 28th Dec., 1860, for the erection of a Coastguard Station (to consist of 8 houses for men and a chief officer's house) at Baldoyle, in the county of Dublin, according to plans and specifications to be seen at this office. A separate Tender to be sent in for each Building. Each proposal (which is to be on the printed form, which will be obtained at this office) to be for a lump sum, and to be accompanied by a detail (giving quantities and prices), and to be endorsed "Tender for Works at ——" (stating the name of the Building).
N.B.—Persons tendering should send in testimonials from some respectable persons in their locality, as to their character and skill as workmen, unless previously known to the Board.
(By order of the Board)
EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.
Office of Public Works,
Dublin, 8th Dec., 1860.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.
TO FLOUR MERCHANTS, MILLERS, AND PROVISION DEALERS.
The Board of Guardians of the above Union invite tenders from competent parties for the supply of the following articles for six or nine months, from the 27th December instant, as may be determined at the time of declaring the contract, viz.:—
Oatmeal (best patent cut),
Indian Meal (with samples),
Flour (best seconds),
Wheatmeal (best red).
Printed forms of tenders, particularly describing the required supplies (and none other will be received), to be had on application to the Master of the Workhouse, and to be delivered to me here (sealed) by 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 20th instant, on which day, at 1 o'clock they will be considered by the Guardians, when the parties tendering are requested to be in attendance at the Boardroom to enter into the usual bond for the performance of their contract.
Solvent surety will be required for the due performance of each contract, and the tenders must bear the genuine signatures of the parties tendering, and their sureties.
(By order)
GEORGE HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.
Boardroom, James'-street,
6th December, 1860.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. MICHAN'S PARISH.—On THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 11th, the Ven. JOHN GREGG, Archdeacon of Kildare, will preach in St. Michan's Church, Church-street. Divine Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

WHITWORTH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA.
A SERMON, in behalf of the above Hospital, will be preached (God willing)
On SUNDAY NEXT, the 16th December, 1860,
In ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
By the Rev. David Stuart, A.B.,
Curate of St. George's,
Divine Service at Twelve o'clock Noon.
This Hospital, founded in the year 1818, was closed for want of funds in 1848. The present Committee re-opened it in 1851, and the Hospital has been since then affording a very extensive and steadily increasing amount of relief to patients from all quarters of the city and country. During last year the number assisted at the Institution amounted to Two Thousand and Ninety-three. The funds being totally exhausted the Committee anxiously look to the result of the present appeal to enable them to maintain and extend the efficiency of the Hospital.
Contributions from those who may be unable to attend the Sermon will be thankfully received and acknowledged by any of the following members of the Hospital Committee:—

Rev John Alcock	Hon Justice Hayes
John T Armstrong, Esq	Sir J K James, Bart
Rev Richard Barton	Armar Lowry, Esq
Rev George Barton	John Lowry, Esq
George F Brooke, Esq	William Maziere, Esq
Sir J J Coghill, Bart	Right Hon Joseph Napier
E S Dix, Esq	Rev C S Stanford, D D
H Flood, Esq	J G Strickland, Esq
James Gibson, Esq	Rev David Stuart
Rev W Grattan Guinness	John Thwaites, Esq

Education.

SLIGO SCHOOL.
PRINCIPAL:
Rev JOHN HENRY MARTIN, A M, Ex-Scholar, T C D, First Honorman in Classics, First Prizeman in Biblical Greek, Elrington, Theological, and Downes' Divinity Prizeman, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in English Composition.
In the system followed at this School, the Principal's object is, by his own labours and supervision, and the aid of efficient Masters, to secure the success of his Pupils alike in the various branches of Education, according as they may be intended for the Universities, Commercial business, Situations obtained through Competitive Examinations, &c.
The House stands in a very healthy and agreeable situation, in the neighbourhood of Sligo. The Dormitories are spacious and well ventilated.
Terms for Boarders—40 Guineas per annum; under Twelve Years, 35 Guineas.
Wanted, after the Christmas vacation, a Gentleman of ability and experience, to conduct the Scientific and Commercial Department.
Sligo, Dec. 6th, 1860.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of John Fleming and Julia Fleming, Owners and Petitioners.
TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the fee farm rent of £48 0s 6d, issuing out of the Lands of Bolemore, and part of Ballymoon, in the Barony of Ballaghkeen, [illegible] of Wexford; also, affecting the piece of ground on the [illegible] County of Lower Baggot-street, in the city of Dublin, on which West side [illegible] own as Nos. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, are now the houses kn[illegible] annuity or yearly rent charge of £25, late currency, built; also, one [illegible] piece of ground on the north side of Eccles- payable out of the [illegible] house No. 1, Eccles-street, and 101, 102, and street, on which the h[illegible] now stand, formerly the Estate of the said 103, Lower Dorset-street [illegible] lodged with the Clerk of the Records Owners in the title named, [illegible] having any claim not therein in- of this Court, and any person [illegible] on account of the amount or the serted, or objecting thereto, eithe[illegible] to him or any other person, priority of any charge therein report[illegible] lodge an objection thereto, or for any other reason, is required t[illegible] duly verified, with the stating the particulars of his demand, an[illegible] ember, 1860, [illegible] to said Clerk, on or before the 22nd day of D[illegible] eleven o'clock, before appear on the 12th day of January, 1861, at [illegible] when instructions the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, [illegible] And further will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule [illegible] is liable Take Notice, that any demand reported by such Sched[illegible] to be objected to within the time aforesaid.
Dated this 3rd day of December, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
GEORGE O'B. KENNY, Solicitor having the carriage of proceedings, 21, York-street.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.
In the matter of James Warnock, Owner; Exparte The Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JAN., 1861, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, in one Lot, the Town and Lands of Kingstown, with the Dwellinghouse and Offices thereon, situate in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh, containing 49a. 1r. 18p. plantation measure, equivalent to 80a. 0r. 24p. statute measure, held under lease from the Right Honourable the Earl of Erne, the owner of the fee, for three lives (all of whom are in being), or for the term of 31 years from 1st November, 1844. The Farm, with the said Dwelling-house and Offices, are valued at the annual sum of £120, and are subject to the yearly rent of £76 19s.
Dated this 3rd day of December, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Farm of Kingstown, upon which there is a suitable Dwelling-house and out-offices, is situate within 2½ miles of Lisnaskea, one of the most rising and prosperous towns in the North of Ireland, at which there is a Station of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway. It is also within nine miles of the important town of Enniskillen. The greater portion of the land consists of choice old pasture, the remainder is in tillage, and is in excellent heart and condition; the whole is well fenced and watered, and is allowed to be one of the best and most eligible Grazing Farms in the county. There is an ample supply of Turbary allowed by Lord Erne for the use of the tenant, of which the purchaser will have the advantage.
For rentals and further particulars, apply at the office of the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; to
JOHN PIERCE HAMILTON Esq., Oakfield, Clones;
Mr. THOMAS SCHOLES, Lisnaskea; or to
Mr. RALPH SCOTT, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of sale, 29, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. Anderson, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

HOUSE TO LET.—At No. 6, Kenilworth-square South, a new, substantial, and well-built House, possessing all the recent improvements, with large garden front and rear.—Apply at 7 (next door), for particulars.

Lodgings.

TWO ROOMS (Furnished), with attendance, near Portobello; terms, 10s a week, or £2 per month.—Apply by letter to "L. N.," Irish Times Office, or 39, Mountpleasant-square.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without partial Board, in a private house, North side, well suited for young gentlemen engaged during the day.—Address "X. X. X.," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

MALAHIDE.
Sale of Household Furniture, China, Delf, and Glass, Patent Mangle Farming Implements, Town Chariot, Outside Jaunting Car, a Large Rick of Prime Well-saved Hay, Twenty Tons of Straw, a large quantity of Superior Oats, some Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, and Mangel Wurzel; three useful Family and Draught Horses, two excellent Milch Cows, four Yearlings, three large Pigs, and a superior Berkshire Sow and Litter of Pigs, &c., &c.
MESSRS. J. J. BYRNE & CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late George French, Esq., Q.C.
TO SELL BY AUCTION
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
At SEAMOUNT, MALAHIDE,
On TUESDAY, December 11th, 1860.
The furniture comprises mahogany parlour chairs, in haircloth; set of dinner tables, sideboard, dumb waiters, plate basket, and garduvine; large sofa, circular ottoman, lounge and elbow chairs; mahogany bookcases; what-nots, damask moreen window curtains and cornices; mahogany, circular loo, sofa, work, and voidore tables; library table and Brussels carpets and hearthrugs, stair carpets and rods, fenders and fire irons, eight-day clock, framed Art Union prints; four-post, elliptic, and French bedsteads, curtains and bedding; mahogany and painted dressing tables, wash stands, looking glasses, commodes, wardrobes and presses, boot racks, bidets, &c., kitchen and dairy utensils, patent mangle, China, delf, glass, books, &c., &c.
OUT OF DOORS.
A large rick of prime well-saved hay, about twenty tons of straw, a large quantity of fine oats, potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, and mangle wurzel; a capital family mare and two draught horses, two excellent milch cows, four yearlings, three large pigs, a superior Berkshire sow and litter of pigs, a town chariot, outside jaunting car, single and double harness, bridles, &c.; ploughs, harrows, cars, field and garden rollers, wheelbarrows, water barrels, beam, scales, and weights, iron gate, with granite piers, set of granite-capped stands for hay ricks, ladders, garden tools, &c., &c.
Sale at Eleven o'clock.
Purchasers to pay 5 per cent, Auction Commission.
J. J. BYRNE and CO.,
Auctioneers and Upholsterers,
6, Henry-street.

AERATED WATER MACHINERY FOR SALE.
The Owner Retiring from Business.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At the Premises,
60, AMIENS-STREET, DUBLIN,
On THURSDAY, 20th of DECEMBER,
At the hour of Twelve o'clock precisely.
One high-pressure Steam Engine, two-horse power, with boiler, both seated on a cast-iron foundation, with water heater, by exhausted steam, stop and change cocks, with all the turned shafting, drums, wall boxes, brasses, belting, &c.; a Bruising Machine; all made and erected by the Seville Works Company, of the very best material and workmanship.
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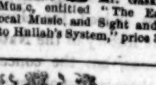
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IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE, &c.,
AT and UNDER FIRST-COST PRICE.
George T. Whitestone, being obliged to give up his present business premises, 34, Grafton-street, in a very limited time, by the abrupt termination of his lease, will sell his valuable and splendid stock, of first-class character,
At and Under First Cost,
To avoid necessity of removal.
The leading articles are:—
General House Furnishing Ironmongery,
Electro-plated Ware of every description,
Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Sets of Trays,
Fenders and Fire-irons, Brushes,
Superior Ivory Table Cutlery,
Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Chamois, Sponge, &c.
☞ As this is a *bona fide* First-Cost Sale, under the circumstances named, parties furnishing can now obtain best goods considerably under their value.
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE,
36, GRAFTON-STREET.
, The Grates and Ranges—some First-Class—will be sold decided bargains.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES,
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen and every information obtained from
H. SIBTHORPE and SON,
Agents for Ireland.
11 and 12, CORK-HILL, Dublin.

BELMONTINE LAMPS. WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils,
from 1s 6d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square)

CANDLES, LAMP OILS, &c.
FINEST WAX AND SPERM CANDLES,
EAST INDIAN WAX, COMPOSITES OF ALL QUALITIES,
BEST TALLOW MOULDS and DIPS,
FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM, and CO.,
Wax and Tallow Chandlers,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to his select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in this Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

WILLIAM HUG,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK.
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction.
Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

CHRISTMAS PIES! CHRISTMAS PIES!!
THE GENUINE PERIGORD CHRISTMAS PIE
TO BE HAD AT
A. JESSON'S COOKING AND CONFECTIONARY
Establishment,
3, CLARE-STREET.
Orders from the country punctually attended to.
Early orders are respectfully solicited.

GOOD BUTTER IN HALF AN HOUR.
By the use of
GOODALL'S BUTTER POWDER.
For improving the flavour and increasing the quantity of good Fresh Butter, at the same time making it keep fresh in any weather; in 3d, 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d Packets; and may be procured through any respectable Druggist or Grocer in the Kingdom.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland:
THOMAS H. EVANS,
67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
DUBLIN.
Manufactured by H. GOODALL, Chemist,
DERBY.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with Harper Twelvetrees' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with Harper Twelvetrees' Bug Destroyer. Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
More Agents Wanted.

Medical.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, and affections of the chest, accompanied by difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Wheezing.
It promotes expectoration, removes difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. From its nature it may be given to children with perfect safety.
Sold, wholesale only, by
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO.,
23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT and DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT and DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green)

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
IN OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, "without which none can possibly be genuine," by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM and CO. (Wholesale and Retail), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; Bewley and Evans, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. Butler, 54, Lower Sackville-street.

Wants.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS, MISSIONARIES, AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—An Undergraduate of T.C.D., who holds a certificate for distinguished answering, and is qualified to act as Mathematical Teacher in a School, desires an engagement during the Christmas Vacation; advertiser has been engaged in teaching during the past 13 years, and, labouring in a missionary capacity, principally among Roman Catholics, would be found useful as Lay Assistant; references to Fellows of T.C.D., and first-rate testimonials forwarded.—Please address "Alpha," Irish Times Office.

LANDSTEWARD, an active, intelligent Man, practically acquainted with his business in every branch; the rearing of all descriptions of green and white crops; laying down lands to permanent pasture; his testimonials will certify for his abilities as a good seeder and agriculturist, and for the care, management, and stall feeding of cattle, their diseases and cure; no family except his wife.—Address "M. Y., Steward," care of Mr. Furlong, 89, Talbot-street.

A SETTLED, respectable person, without encumbrance, wishes for a Situation as ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER, or to attend an elderly lady or gentlemen, and would be found an acquisition where there would be one or two growing children; she could cut out and make for them; can be well recommended for honesty and good conduct; can give most respectable references.—Address "A. M.," 55, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office; will be heard of for a week if not engaged.

WANTS a Situation, to attend an Invalid Lady or Gentleman, a respectable Middle-aged Widow, a Protestant; who has had great experience in illness, and can be well recommended by physicians, and also by families now in town, as a trustworthy and affectionate nurse; can read well.—Address "Y. Z." Mr. Leahey's, 7, Lower Leeson-street.

WET NURSE, a most respectable, healthy Young Woman; she can care a baby from its birth, and will make herself obliging to any lady requiring her services; she can be highly recommended by most respectable families.—Address "S. M.," 9, Merrion-row.

DRY NURSE, who will take charge of two or three children, or a baby from its birth; her character will bear the strictest investigation; is a Protestant.—Address "S. M.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60. Grafton-street.

DRY NURSE, a steady, respectable Widow, who has both wet and dry nursed in respectable families, and is very experienced in the management of children, but would prefer a infant from the month; she understands spoon and bottle feeding, and is an excellent needlewoman.—Address "C. R.," 67, Grafton-street, or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

HOUSEMAID, or YOUNG LADIES' MAID, a respectable Young Girl, who will be found active and obliging; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "L. E. S.," Irish Times Office, or 55, Grafton-street, for a week.

HOUSEMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner if required; works well at her needle; has lived with most respectable families; her character will bear the strictest inquiry; has no objection to the country; will be heard of for a week if not engaged.—Address "F. E.," 81, Grafton-street, or 19, North Earl-street.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who is just disengaged; has lived for the last five years in an English family, by whom she can be well recommended.—Any commands for "M. B.," Irish Times Office, or 55, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Woman just come from the country, as HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID; she can be well recommended for steadiness and general good conduct.—Letters addressed "M. L. L.," care of Mrs. Addy, 47, Grafton-street, for one week, will be attended to.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or HOUSEMAID, or would wait on a Young or Old Lady, a steady, respectable Person, who understands her business perfectly well; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended from her last mistress.—Any commands left for "A. G.," 60, Grafton-street, or 36, Henry-street, will be attended to.

UNDER HOUSEMAID, or HOUSEMAID.—A lady is anxious to procure a Situation as above, for a strong, active Young Woman; she understands cleaning a house, and can do plain washing; she is perfectly honest and sober.—Any notes to "A. H.," 21, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown, will be attended to till the 18th instant.

HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, an active Young Woman, who understands her business; can make up fine things in the neatest manner, has good discharges; can be highly recommended by her last [illegible] wishes for a situation in the city; is a Protestant.—[illegible] Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman from the country; she understands the management of cows; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "Y. Z.," 105, Stephen's-green West, or 19, Cuffe-street.

COOK, where a Kitchenmaid is kept, or would go without one, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its various branches; will be found careful in anything committed to her charge, which her character and testimonials will certify; has lived with respectable families both in town and country; would take charge of a dairy, if required; no incumbrance; advertiser will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—Address "E. C.," 57, Grafton-street, or 2, Lower Baggot-st.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a good COOK; understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastry, and made-up dishes; the baking of bread, if required; would take charge of a small dairy; would be found civil and trustworthy; has long and satisfactory discharges.—Please address "C. C. N.," 1, North Earl-street, or 6, Merrion-row.

GOOD COOK, who perfectly understands her business; soups and made up dishes, the baking of bread, and can make her own barm; also understands a dairy; is a very good laundress; no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "A. C.," at 1, Clare-street, or 1, North Earl-street, will be attended to.

GOOD COOK, an active Person, without incumbrance, who understands her business—soups, pastry, and made-up dishes, and the baking of bread; would take care of a small dairy, or do a little washing if required; advertiser will be found obliging; character in town.—Address "S. J.," 39, Grafton-street, or 16, Merrion-row, for a few days.

GOOD COOK, a Person who understands her business in all its branches; is of early and regular habits; has most respectable references, and would make herself generally useful; is a Protestant.—Address "A. M. A.," 21, Clare-street, or Irish Times Office.

DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as COOK, an active Woman, who understands her business; can make good soups, pastries, and made up dishes; has lived with most respectable families; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; can be well recommended from her last situation; will be heard of for a week if not engaged.—Address "E. T.," 19, North Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

COOK, a steady, active Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business—soups, pastries, made up dishes, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Please address "C. K.," 54, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office, for three days.

A LADY is anxious to procure for a steady active, cleanly Woman, both in person and habits, a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, made dishes, &c.; can produce most satisfactory discharges; respectable references also; will be well recommended by her last mistress, now in town; has no objection to a small washing where a second servant is kept; a permanent situation more the object than wages.—Address "M. C.," 7, Molesworth-street, or 6, Upper Sackville-street.

COOK, or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, where a butler is kept, a steady, respectable Woman, a native of the North of Ireland; who understands her business, in all its branches; soups, pastries, jellies, and made up dishes, &c.; would take charge of a dairy if required; has lived one year in her last place; her last mistress is in town to recommend her.—Address "B. B.," 60, Grafton-street, or 33, Upper Sackville-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, respectable family, a steady, experienced Woman, who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; would have no objection to a house of business; is of the Established Church; can be well recommended in town.—Please address "F. K.," 57, Great Britain-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman from the country, who understands her business well, and can be highly recommended by her late mistress, to whom references can be made.—Please address "K. K.," 45, Lower Sackville-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A respectable young Woman wants a situation as above; is from the country; has good discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "A. S.," Irish Times Office, for three days.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT disengaged, but remaining with the lady till she suits herself; can wash well, and be highly recommended.—Address "Y. Z.," Irish Times Office.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "B. S.," 31, Clare-street, or 24, Grafton-street.

AS KITCHEN or LAUNDRYMAID, a strong, active Young Girl, from the country, who can be well recommended from her last situation.—Please address "J. S.," Irish Times Office, or 26, Upper Sackville-street.

LAUNDRYMAID in a Gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended.—Address "M. M.," Post Office, Bunanadan, Ballymote, county Sligo.

PORTER.—A Young Man of steady habits desires a situation as above; can read and write; if necessary could keep petty cash accounts; reference and security if required.—Address "W. W. W.," Irish Times Office.

PORTER.—A respectable, active Young Man, of the Church of England, wishes for a situation as above, in a public office, to a professional gentleman or other place of business; can read and write, and will be found correct; will be highly recommended by a gentleman in town as to the strictest honesty and sobriety.—Address "A. M.," Irish Times Office.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for an old and faithful servant, either as BUTLER in a small, quiet family, or as Office Caretaker, or Hall Porter; the highest character can be given.—Apply to "J. M.," 20, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT.—A respectable Man wishes for employment in the above capacity; has lived with most respectable families, and has the highest recommendations; advertiser would have no objection to take charge of a pair of horses and carriages, in a small family, and will be found generally useful; has no objection to town or country; is a member of the Established Church.—Letters addressed to "G. R.," 139, Stephen's-green West, or 37, Grafton-street, for a week, will be promptly attended to.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a respectable Man, who understands his business perfectly, and has lived with families in England and Ireland; can be highly recommended by his last master; has no incumbrance whatsoever; is a Protestant; will be heard of for a week.—Please address "J. K.," Irish Times Office.

GENERAL SERVANT, a steady, active man, just disengaged, who perfectly understands his business as a good attendant at table; is a safe and steady driver; would take charge of a horse and brougham; would prefer a weekly situation; can be highly recommended.—Address "T. F.," 19, Clare-street, or 3, Lower Abbey-street.

COACHMAN, or COACHMAN AND GROOM, a Young Man just from the country, who understands his business perfectly well in all its different duties, and can give satisfactory references; no objection to town or country.—Please address "M. N.," 38, Dawson-street.

GROOM AND COACHMAN, a strong, active Young Man, who fully understands the training and management of young horses; is a first-rate hand at his business in all respects, and an excellent attendant at table; has long and excellent discharges from highly respectable families, and will be highly recommended by his last master, who lives in town; a good situation more an object than very high wages; any family requiring his services will not be disappointed as to competency, character, &c., &c.—Letters addressed "M. M.," 28, Dawson-street, shall be attended to during the week.

FOOTMAN, a respectable Young Man, only a few days disengaged; has lived with families of the first respectability, in town and country; character unexceptional from his last master in town at present; age 21.—Address "M. N.," 64, Grafton-street.

WORKING GARDENER.—A Young Man, at present engaged in the country, wants a situation as Plain Gardener; understands the raising of vegetables and green crops, and would take the charge of a horse and car, and make himself generally useful; his Wife would undertake a Laundry, and is a good needle-woman; both are Protestants, and can be well recommended.—Please address J. Jellicoe, Harold's-cross Mills, Dublin.

Wanted.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, properly qualified in every respect, to reside with a Nobleman as his PHYSICIAN—a Protestant.—Applications, with references, to be left in writing with J. Smyley, Esq., M.D., Merrion-square North, Dublin, on or before the 14th inst.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—Wanted, a MATRON for the Male Training Department of the above society. She must be a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, of middle age, and active habits and be highly recommended for piety and suitability for so important a post. Salary £25 per annum, rations and apartments.—Applications to be sent, on or before Wednesday next, the 12th inst., to the Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street.

WANTED, a PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER, for the Parish of Headford, county Galway, by the 1st of January next; salary £30 a year, with a good house and garden rent free; none need apply but well-trained teachers, with unexceptional testimonials as to their religious and moral character and conduct; some knowledge of music and a good voice indispensable; a married man preferred.—Copies of testimonials to be sent, post paid, to the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Tuam, Rectory, Headford; answers will be sent to those only who are likely to suit.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—A liberal salary will be given to a fully qualified Watchmaker, having a knowledge of the jewellery trade. Security and testimonials will be required.—Address "A. P.," 4, St. Andrew-street.
WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., is the Last Day for Tickets.

WANTED, a Working Foreman, Tin-man, who understands the Dublin business, and could undertake the superintendence of a number of men.—Apply at [illegible] 16, Westmoreland-street.

Auction.

Annual Sale at the North Wall, of Old Ships' Stores, Furniture, Lumber, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Stores, NORTH WALL, on FRIDAY, 14th of DEC., 1860, a quantity of old ships' stores, including ropes, iron chains, lead and brass; scrap iron; metal; shovels; tarpaulins; pulley blocks; pumps; excellent oil tanks; sashes, glass, lamps, &c.; also a few lots of Household Furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, carpets, and sundry unclaimed lots for account of whom it may concern.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms, Cash—Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

J. LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers,
No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MATTHEWS respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of the latest novelties in MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH DROGUETS, and a variety of other New Textures for Morning and Evening Dresses.

Mrs. M. would also call particular attention to her present Stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks, Paramattas, Cashmeres, and Crapes, with every requisite for family or complimentary mourning, all of which have been carefully selected, and can with confidence be recommended.

SALE OF MANTLES, Twenty to Forty per Cent. Reduced.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,
Are clearing out their Stock of Warm Mantles at the above reduction. An early call is recommended.
P.S.—A lot of Shawls preparing for sale.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.

WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, FINGAL SLEEVELINKS. } Registered.
The above are exact copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

CHRISTMAS REDUCTION.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

JAMES MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and customers that his annual reduction takes place This Day, and will continue until the 10th of next month.

Parties about to purchase Christmas Gifts and Presents will find a considerable saving by purchasing at his establishment. The following is a Curtailed List of Stock:—

Gold Watches from £3 10s 0d	Gold Bracelets,	Silver Brooches,
Silver ditto from £2 0s 0d	" Brooches,	" Bracelets,
Gold Chains,	" Fancy Rings,	" Chains,
" Chatelaines	" Signet Rings,	" Toothpicks,
" Seals and Keys,	" Charms,	" Pencil Cases,
" Studs,	" Lockets (in endless variety)	" Nut Crackers,
" Pins,	" Sleeve Links,	" Knife, Fork, and Spoon,
	" Earrings,	" Thimbles, &c.

PLATE, AND PLATED WARE.
The highest price given for old Gold and Silver, old Watches, &c.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Dublin, December 8th, 1860.
P.S.—A few Second-hand Gold Watches and Chains, at half the original price, suitable for presents.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, at SAMUELS', 29, NASSAU-STREET.—A quantity of Articles suitable for Christmas and New-year's Gifts.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Factory—WILLIAM'S-ROW.
Stock now complete in Every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and Short.
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats.
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, and RICK COVERS,
CAR and KNEE APRONS.
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Beltings, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hose for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO.,
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.
P. KIRBY begs to announce to his Customers and the Public that his Stock is now replete with all the Varieties of the Season for this important Festival, comprising
GREEN, DRIED, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, GINGER,
with many other matters too numerous to mention.
Bouquets, &c., &c.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
12, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, and Killester Gardens.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Discussion in the Rath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
President—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.

Subject:—"Who believes the Pope's New Dogma just six years old?"

Why did the Apostles never teach the fact of the Immaculate Conception to their converts and disciples?

By what new revelation did the Bishop of Rome get this new "article of faith," which must be believed on pain of eternal damnation, only since December 8th, 1854?

How many priests believe it even now? How many of the thinking laity?

Will God condemn you for not believing what he has never revealed by either his Son or his holy Spirit?

Why does Dr. Cullen, in his last Pastoral, still dare to say ignorantly that the Virgin Mary "crushed the serpent's head," when St. Paul says it was the blessed Saviour?—Hebrews, ii, 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Will you be saved by believing the new article of Roman faith, or damned by denying it?

By what divine canon or decree could a single Bishop of Rome, or of any other place, in this or any other age, make a new "article of faith" necessary for salvation?

Why was the Festival of the Immaculate Conception introduced only in A.D. 1140, and opposed by St. Bernard then as "a false, new, vain, and superstitious" idea?—Ep. 174, tom. i. col. 393. Paris, 1839.

Why did the Dominicans, following St. Thomas Aquinas, oppose the doctrine, as opposed to Scripture, tradition, and the faith of the Church?

Is not Christ enough without the help of his Mother? Is not she, as a happy spirit, in Heaven, while he, as God, is present here on earth, and bids sinners to come at once to him?

How can a new dogma, or article of faith, only six years old, be any part of the old religion, which is more than 1800 years old?

Why did no council, acknowledged by Rome, decree the Immaculate Conception up to the present century?

What Divine authority ever decided that the Bishop of Rome could of himself, make a new dogma, and denounce damnation against all who don't believe it?

Does not Dupin, the Roman Catholic historian, state that the clause of the decree of the Council of Trent, which exempts the Blessed Virgin Mary from the universal law of Scripture that "all have sinned," was actually lost on a division, and was no part of the decisions of that council?

Why does Dr. Dr. Cullen differ from Dr. Milner upon this greatly disputed question?

If the Blessed Virgin had nothing to do with sin, why did she die, for death is the consequence of sin.

All Christ's people are "saved by grace, through faith." (Eph. ii. 8.) If the Virgin Mary had no sin, she was saved by her own merit and works, how can she have any share in the salvation of Christ?

If Christ is the Saviour of sinners, and was the Saviour of Mary, must she not have been a sinner as well as the rest of the saved?

"Believe on the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved and thy house."—Acts xvi. 31, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear; bring your Bibles.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Monday Evening.

Prices were lower in London to-day, and in this market there was a corresponding effect caused, prices appearing slightly lower and weaker in tone, the withdrawal of gold for America being one of the principal causes of uneasiness.

In Local Debentures there were no dealings. Midland Great Western Debentures of £4½ per cent. were done at par, as also Indian Peninsular 5 per Cents. Banking Shares were more dealt in; Bank Stock was firm at previous prices; Hibernians were quoted ex dividend today at 38½, but at the close were rather offered at this price. So were Nationals at 63. Royal Banks were also on sale at 27.

In Steam Shares there were no changes. Atlantics were done at the previous price, buyers. City of Dublin Shares, issue of 1836, were done ex d at 51½ offered.

In Mining Shares there was a good business done. Barravores were in very good demand at 6¼, being an advance of 1s per share. Carysforts were very steady at 20s, though scarcely so strong as they were. Connorrees were again done at 48s, and were steady. General Mines were very firm at a slight advance, but Mining Company Shares were without alteration. Wicklow Copper Shares have fallen 20s per share, and even at this reduction they were rather offered.

In Miscellaneous Shares there were no alterations.

In Railway Shares there were not many alterations. Belfast and Northern Counties were dealt in at 5s advance; Cork and Bandons were not quoted, but were offered at an advance; Belfast Junctions were done at £43 1s 3d, buyers at £43; Droghedas were slightly lower, but were steady at the price; of Dublin and Wicklows, there were buyers at a reduction; Great Southern and Western were not dealt in, but were on sale at 113; Midlands were steady, and there were buyers of Limericks at last price. In Railway Preference, no alteration; Dublin and Wicklows, and Dundalk and Enniskillens were steady at former quotations.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec. 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for new account, 8th January	92⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞
Ditto for account, 8th January	91⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244½
National	63
Royal	
Hibernian Insurance	38½ xd
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	3¼
City of Dublin,	
Ditto, issue of '36	51 x d
MINES.	
General Mining Company (Limited)	6
Carysfort (Limited)	20s
Connorree (Limited)	48s
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	6½
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	47 xd
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Dublin and Drogheda	28½
Great Southern and Western	113
Midland Great Western	
Do. Halves	25½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December 1868 afterwards 5 per cent.	25½
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	92½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	—	92½ ⅜	92⅜	92¼	92¼ ⅜	92⅜ ¼
Ditto for Account	92⅝	92½	—	92¼	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞ ⅝	91⅞ ⅝	91	91⅛	91⅞ ⅝	91⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ⅝	91⅞ ⅝	92 1⅛	—	91⅞	—
Ditto for Account	—	91⅞ ⅝	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 10.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞ ⅝
New Threes,	92½ ⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞ ⅝
New Threes,	92½ ⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞ ⅝
New Threes,	92½ ⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	92⅝ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞ ⅝
New Threes,	92½ ⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 dis.; Eastern Counties, 52⅝ ½; Caledonians, 96⅞; Great Northern, 110; Great Western, 72⅞; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 123 119½; London and North Western, 101⅝; Leeds Northern, 62½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 135½; South Eastern, 85; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 93½ ⅝; London and South Western, —; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 108 108½; Grand Trunks, 64½; North British, 63½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 234; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather dull at 92⅞ ⅝. The Share markets opened flat, but have improved a shade, and are steady with little change from Saturday. London and North Western firm at 101⅝ ½. French good. Canadian very steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The English Funds opened this morning at an improvement of one-eighth, and manifested firmness to the close. The Bank return was considered satisfactory, and the knowledge of the large shipments about to be sent to New York, by the Persia, created no disquiet. The demand for discount to-day was again rather active. In the foreign Share market a moderate amount of business was transmitted in the Railway market, the fluctuations at the same time being limited. Ilinois Central, and New York and Erie showed a further improvement of one-half per cent. Grand-Trunk of Canada were in demand at a rise of rather more than onehalf. The "Times" says, there was a further improvement on Satnrday in the Shares of the various new Marine Insurance Companies, on the statement in circulation regarding the favourable accounts likely to be exhibited at their approaching meetings. Thames and Mersey is stated to have received £85,000 in premiums, while the losses paid have been only £5,000; half their liabilities on policies having meanwhile run off.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The drain of gold to America has not interfered with the rise in Funds. A fresh rise of one-eighth per cent. occurred to-day. The most interesting movements in the Share markets were an advance in London and North Western and Great Western of Canada Railway Stocks, and the continued inquiries for Brazilian and New Marine Insurance Shares. In the Discount market and at the Bank of England, the demand was beyond Saturday's average, and not much business was done below 5 per cent. The period is now at hand when the circulation unusually becomes contracted through the influx of revenue by the Bank of England; this can only be corrected by borrowing from that establishment. It does not appear, however, that any applications have been made there for the quarterly advances now offered.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Funds to-day quieter, and a reduction of one-eighth per cent. has occurred. The news both from America and China has been perused with great attention. Share markets generally firm. In British Railway Stocks the principal feature is a rise of 1 per cent. in London and North Western.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-45 P.M.—Bourse dull. Rentes closed flat at 68·15, or 20c. lower than on Saturday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 10.—There is no new feature in the Colonial produce market to-day. Little inquiry for saltpetre. Tallow steady, at 60s 3d spot and year; 61s January to March; 59s 6d April and June; 58s October to December.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 10.—Supplies of stock in to-day's market were moderate, but in somewhat improved condition. Prime beasts and sheep sold readily at fully last week's prices; otherwise demand was in a sluggish state at late currencies. Beef 3s to 5s; mutton 3s 6d to 5s 6d; veal 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Total supply—Beasts 5,020; foreign 400; sheep 22,840; foreign 3,900; calves 159; foreign 127; pigs 260; foreign 30.

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 10.—Weather fine and dry. Foreign arrivals very large of wheat; and moderate of barley; small of oats, of English small; large attendance of country buyers; and best English and foreign wheat sells readily at, in most cases, 1s advance. Inferior no dearer; barley and oats brisk sale at Friday's rates; American flour in good demand and 6d to 1s dearer than the forced sales of Wednesday last, New York held for a similar improvement.—(Horne's Report.)

USBORNE'S REPORT, DEC. 10.—Supplies of wheat and flour heavy. Weather fine and cold. Wheat in more general demand at very full rates. Maize firm. Flour against buyers. Barley and oats 6d to 1s dearer. Beans and peas firm.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, DEC 10.—Supply of cattle much less than last week. Of sheep the same. A good demand for each, at higher prices for cattle, especially the best qualities. No change in the value of sheep. Beef 4½d to 7d per lb. Mutton 6d to 8d per lb. Cattle at market 3,033 beasts; 7,267 sheep.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 10—Sugar in rather better demand, at prices in favour of sellers. Rice firmer, and inquiry is made for floating cargoes. Rum steady. Saltpetre quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC 10.—Market firmer in tone, but so far not very much doing. Sales probably about 8,000 or more. Imports 900; previously 5,528.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, DEC. 10.—The pigs in today's market numbered 1,697, and prices ranged from 55s to 60s.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 10.—White wheat, 27s 0d to 34s 0d; red ditto, 20s to 28s; barley 15s to 20s 0d; oats, 11s 10d to 15s 0d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 10.—Firsts, 115s; seconds, 109s; thirds 99s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 60s 900 in market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 10.—ARRIVED—Zenith, New York, wheat; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Nymph, Cork, flour; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Star, Liverpool, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Novice, Lerwick, fish; Problem, Cork, malt; Cynthia, Lerwick, fish—8 colliers.

SAILED—Johanna Margaretta, Brussels, sulphate of soda; Sextus, Malta; Star, Liverpool, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Lady Bulkley, Beaumaris, porter; Gazelle, Arklow, timber; Seagull, Arklow, timber; Priscilla, Bristol, oats; Rachael Harrison, Newport, oats; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Reliance, Liverpool, oats; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Belfast, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR.—DEC. 11.
Morning 10h. 15m. | Evening, 10h. 30m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Bombay) [8] America (New York) [8]	6 p m Dec 11.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 13.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 14.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [8] Spain and Portugal [8]	6 p m Dec. 16
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [8]	6 p m Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [8]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [8] Spain and Portugal [8]	6 p m Dec 26.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, DEC. 11.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Corsican Brothers" and "Much Ado About Nothing."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Eustache," "King O'Neill," Mr. Frederick Macabe, to conclude with "His Last Legs."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 8th, amounted to 68,942, making a daily average of 11,490 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds

ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.

The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.

In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

FRENCH FILLED LONG SHAWLS.
We have received several cases of the above, from the most eminent makers in France, at prices as moderate as the Paisley Shawls, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS, are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.,
Thorough Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
64, DAME-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

KNICKERBOCKER BOOTS.—This quite new style of Boot WEBB, FISHER, AND CO. are introducing to the attention of Gentlemen. For all who have much wet walking or riding, such as Shooting, Fishing, Engineering, &c., &c., they are admirably adapted. W. F. AND Co.'s WINTER STOCK of STRONG BOOTS is now most complete; their superior quality is well known throughout the kingdom.
35 and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
We respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Heads of Families to our Registered Knickerbocker Suits for Youths' wear. They are admirably adapted for the schoolroom, playground, or out-door exercise, and will be found on inspection the most comfortable and economical dress ever introduced. They can be only had at our Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where every article of Gentlemen's Dress will be found ready for immediate use.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant.

RICHARD ALLEN'S
WINTER TWEED LOUNGE SUIT,
FIFTY-FIVE SHILLINGS.
Will be found useful for general wear.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT,
25, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

BY the telegrams which reached us at an early hour this morning we learn that Messrs. Parkes, Loch, and Eschayroe (?) were released on the 8th of October—that is, sixteen days after their capture. It is clear now that Anderson and De Norman died from "brutal" treatment, and one shudders to think that brave men should have been in the power of so cruel a race as the Chinese. There is little hope of the return of Brabazon, Boulby, and the French officers. Thirteen of the common soldiers were restored, but seven are still missing. It is said that the indemnity is ready when demanded. One item of our demand should be, an ample provision for the families of the officers so treacherously dealt with. The relatives of the dead must not be left to depend upon the small pension the State affords.

The order of events seemed to be this: On the 23rd of September the Tartar cavalry was a second time defeated. The army then moved round to the north side of Pekin, and on the 6th October looted the Emperor's summer palace, at Yuen-man-yuen. On the 8th the prisoners were restored, and on the 13th Pekin surrendered unconditionally. Not only the Emperor, but the whole Tartar army fled, and when the mail left not an enemy was in sight.

Meanwhile a new and distinct rebellion has broken out under the command of influential persons. This, taken in connexion with the flight of the Emperor, points to a change of dynasty in China.

THERE are some who wish to persuade their hearers that the "impossible in education" has been actually accomplished, and that the purest morality has been effectively taught because it has not been diluted with religion. Year after year in this country some thousands of young people have been sent forth from the National Schools, to become honest and loyal citizens, exemplary husbands, and careful fathers, because during the period of their education they have never heard a single verse of the Scriptures read. Because the United Church of England and Ireland wished to found morality upon religion, and religion upon Scripture, she is considered to be contumacious, or, at all events, is treated as if she were. A Bible in a schoolroom prevents any participation in the funds which the State lavishly disburses to the thankless. Churchmen are taxed to support a system of education which they condemn, and are compelled to tax themselves voluntarily to provide instruction in religion for the children of their poor. That is, of course, a most worthy system which supports 3,500 National Schools, in not one of which is there shelter or opportunity afforded for any Protestant child to receive separate religious instruction from Monday morning to Saturday night. It will be still more worthy when the books are revised, and receive an Irish tinge, and when the board is constituted in accordance with the exceedingly liberal concessions promised by Mr. Cardwell. Diplomatists have, for the last sixty years, cried out *finis Poloniæ*, and yet we find there still exists a Polish question, and brave men to contend for it; and, because the friends of the Church Education Society have ceased to demean themselves by begging aid for Protestant schools from a professedly Protestant State, we are seriously informed that the Church Education question is finally settled, and come to an end.

The meeting which was held yesterday in Carlow gives proof of vigorous life in the Church Education Society. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather in this gloomy season of the year, the spacious room was crowded by all that was pious among the clergy, and all that was influential among the laity. Well might the Bishop of Ossory say that "under all circumstances, even the most trying, the clergy of his diocese had been the firm, the uncompromising, and the strenuous supporters of Scriptural Education," and well might he rejoice that the laity had rivalled in zeal the clergy, and claimed the question as one peculiarly their own. Both uniting, pastors and people, in furthering the cause of truth.

The "settlement of the Education question," as far as the last year's work in the diocese of Ossory is concerned, has had this result—"new friends have been gained for the cause, and old friends have made increased exertions." The most cheering accounts have been sent in by the inspectors as to the increase both of secular and religious knowledge among the children attending the Society's schools. With truth and moderation the secretaries state, that "they would be thankful, indeed, if they were enabled to avail themselves of the large funds annually voted by Parliament for the education of the poor," but with the proviso that they should not be compelled to withhold the Bible from the children entrusted to their care. The Church Education Society has done all that could be done. Early in the present year the claims of the Church were urgently pressed upon the attention of Government. The clergy offered to place their schools, as to all secular education, under the National Board, to use their books and adopt their school rules, and to subject both pupils and teachers to the inspection of the Board. They were ready to conform in all points but one—and that this exception should be necessary is a shame to a Christian country—namely, that the Word of Life should be excluded from the education of Protestant children. With a curtness almost amounting to insult, the Government refused to aid any school in which the Scriptures should be taught. Concessions, indeed, the Government was ready to make. The history of the National Board is a record of concessions, but the concessions were always in favour of those whose objection lies not only against Scriptural instruction but against all instruction whatsoever.

The number of Church Schools in the diocese of Ossory is 68, attended by 2,176 children. The chief object of the meeting yesterday was not so much to give a reply to those who live by misrepresenting the Society, as to organise a system by which good masters could be obtained at a proper scale of remuneration. Most wisely has the Diocesan Society determined that no master employed by them shall receive less than £20 a year, independently of his school-house and other advantages. To carry on the schools efficiently some small sacrifice is needed both on the part of the clergy and the laity, but the merit consists in its being a sacrifice. Never yet did the clergy appeal to the laity in vain in a good cause, and we confidently expect that the question of Church Education in the Diocese of Ossory will be "satisfactorily settled" next year by the report announcing more numerous schools, attended by a larger number of scholars, and taught by efficient and fairly remunerated masters.

THE Neapolitan correspondent of the *Daily News* has fallen into an extraordinary mistake. Enumerating the measures to be forthwith taken by the Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel, he writes thus:—"The next step to be taken is to make provision for the cleansing of the streets, which are, without exception, the filthiest in Europe, though, with proper caution, they might be rendered the most agreeable." It is plain the correspondent has not visited Dublin under the *regime* of a reformed Corporation. Anything to equal the positive filth of our streets cannot be witnessed in any city, except, perhaps, Constantinople. It is a matter not merely of difficulty, but of danger, for a pedestrian to cross our bridges. The footways are covered an inch thick with a slippery compound which causes innumerable accidents. We suppose that at some time of the night, or early morning, the bridges are nominally swept; but they ought to be cleansed six times a day, if necessary. We wonder what use is to be made of the pulverised stone and mud which is occasionally swept from one part of the street to the other. Day after day it is carefully laid in long parallel lines beside the footpath, to be splashed and scattered by passing vehicles. Perhaps the mud is used in the manufacture of stone stucco, and requires to be crushed and shovelled continually for two or three months. Our streets appear to be each a river of floating mud, and it would by no means be a pleasant calculation to estimate how much is lost to the citizens yearly by destruction of clothing, by the soiling of shop decorations, by the infinite labour wasted in cleansing cars and carriages, and by the overwhelming discomfort occasioned to the foot-passenger. Bad as our macadamised streets were in some respects, they were infinitely cleaner than those carefully-laid structures of costly Welsh stone under the present management. As there is a solid substratum, it is quite plain that the mud could readily be swept up, and carried away daily, if the least degree of diligence was exerted. The state of the streets during the past three weeks is a positive disgrace, not merely to the officials whose duty it should be to attend to them, but to the tradesmen and shopkeepers, who so tamely submit to the injury of their property and the destruction of their business.

The *Times* on the News from China:—

The tidings from China, which we are now hourly expecting in more detailed form, excite checkered feelings of exultation and grief. Perhaps the latter predominate. Two officers, valuable to their country and beloved in their profession are reported dead, not from the ordinary risks of the battle-field, or from those accidents of climate which soldiers must always lay to their account, but from ill usage at the hands of a cruel enemy who has not even the excuse of barbarism. For a Chinaman is not barbarous simply because he has no steam engines and cannot make an Armstrong gun; such a barbarian was Bacon, or Marlborough, or Newton; he has good teaching and good morals in his sacred books, and no people can be more responsible for acts of cruelty than that nation which has ill-treated Capt. Anderson and Mr. De Norman even to the death. It is sad to think what these unfortunate men may have suffered in our service, and provoking to have to fear that there may be some of their countrymen whose ingenuity may very possibly be exercised to excuse the crime. For there is a class of people in England, infinitely lower in intelligence than the Chinese Mandarin, who feel it grateful to their own conceit to pity the poor Chinese barbarian, and to make maudlin excuses for crimes which ought to excite but one feeling in England. The hapless men, whom we must now deplore, have, however, drunk their cup to the dregs, and their friends may sorrow for them with a sorrow which has at least the consolation that their sufferings are past. More agonising is the condition of those who are still yearning for some certain intelligence as to the fate of Captain Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby. The information we have is too scanty to give us any reasonable grounds for either confidence or despair. From previous accounts we should have concluded that all these prisoners were as safe in the hands of the Chinese as they would be in the hands of the governor of an English prison. With the panic of the Taku victory yet hanging over the country, with the echoes of the Armstrong guns yet rumbling in the streets of Pekin, with the tents of the European force yet visible from the high towers of the Imperial palace, it was not possible to believe that an astute and very rational people would give way to mere passionate resentment, or exercise under such palpable discouragement their taste for cruelty. Even now we find that the most hated of all the prisoners taken in that springe which was set for Lord Elgin has been restored. Mr. Harry Parkes is undoubtedly to the Chinese the most obnoxious Englishman in the dominions of the Emperor of China. It was he who first opened the controversy on board the Arrow; it was he who made the quarrel with Yeh; it is he who was reflected upon in all Yeh's correspondence; and it is he who, however unfairly, is regarded by the Chinese as the motive spirit of this war. If any victim had been chosen, we might well suppose that Mr. Parkes would have been made to bear the weight of the Imperial vengeance; whereas Mr. Parks and Mr. Loch are happily returned safe to the British camp. We think we may conclude, therefore, that it is not in Pekin that Captain Brabazon or Mr. Bowlby have met with any adverse fate; that, if they have succeeded in arriving within the jurisdiction of the Civil magistrates in the metropolis, there are yet hopes of their safety; that they may be following upon the footsteps of those whom the Chinese might well suppose to be by far the more important prisoners; and that while we are trembling in uncertainty as to their fate they may be already long since in safety.

Guessing, as we are compelled to do, from a few dubious facts, we may yet make probable conjectures as to the position of affairs. It is tolerably evident that there was, when the allied armies landed in China, a party of force and a party of fear in Pekin. Both meant to get rid of the invading armies, and to play over again the game of last year; but the war party under the Tartar Prince proposed to do it by dint of arms and strategy, the Old Chinese party proposed to do it by delay and diplomacy. The Chinese party were content to abide the result of the Tartar Prince's first resistance at Taku, and when that was decided against them they immediately brought into action their often-successful tactics of deceit. Lord Elgin had then to deal with mere diplomatists, who were not masters of the sword, and who could undertake for nothing but for the formularies of the Chinese offices. While the Emperor was nominating his brother as his diplomatic representative the Tartar Prince was collecting his army, and turning all his knowledge of the arrangements of the diplomatists into occasions for ambuscades. While the despatches from Pekin spake the most peaceful language there were proclamations throughout the country offering rewards for the capture of Lord Elgin, as an achievement which would put an end to the war. In China the pen and the sword are seldom in accord. The army is generally so rotten that the profession of arms is despised, but when some leader of vigour and conduct does arise, like this Tartar Prince, a revulsion takes place, and, as in the case of that usurping Emperor who burnt all the books and cast all the *literati* into a trench, the letterless soldier returns upon the heads of the Mandarins all the contempt which had in quiet times been cast upon his profession. Lord Elgin, therefore, has found himself in this difficult position—that he had to treat with diplomatists who made promises which, even if they had had the intention, they certainly had not the power to perform, and to break the power of the other party, who did not intend that the diplomatists should do more than subserve their strategic designs. We believe it will be found that the Tartar Prince and his hordes are responsible for the acts of cruelty perpetrated upon Captain Anderson and Mr. De Norman; that to the fears of the Mandarin party at Pekin we owe the safety of Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch; and that upon the chance whether Captain Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby reached Pekin depend our hopes of the ultimate recovery of those two gentlemen, whose fate still hangs in such terrible suspense.

No man, however, who deserves to be the subject of a Sovereign who should be loyally served can find fault with Lord Elgin for the energetic measures he adopted to recover the officers who had been so treacherously entrapped. The subsequent military operations appear to have been prudently and successfully performed. The march to Pekin—which has been so often depicted as an impossible achievement, and which we have so often been reproached for having declared to be as easy as a march to Hounslow—has been accomplished without any resistance worthy of serious mention. The gates of that mighty and mysterious city, which in this distant West has long held a sort of fabulous character, have been occupied, as it would appear, without a contest. The threat—that necessary threat—to sack the Imperial Palace unless the prisoners were given up—has been executed. The Chinese have themselves forced upon us the infliction of the punishment which seemed to be best adapted to teach those obdurate Mandarians the necessity of keeping faith and abiding by the terms of treaties. There are three great parties in China—the Mandarin party, the Tartar military party, and the commercial party. The first would yield only to a manifestation of force, and they have seen that manifestation from the steps of their own pavilions; the second would yield only to the exercise of force, and they have felt that exercise in the terrible charge of our horsemen and in the effects of our Armstrong guns; the last have always been most ready to be convinced, and they will strengthen in their convictions as our commercial relations with them go on increasing, and as the profits they derive from us become greater and greater. The misfortune is that these three parties are to a great extent independent of each other; that the Old Chinese literates despise, but cannot control, the military; that the military, when they find an efficient leader, have a sort of theoretical respect for, but a practical disregard for the literates; and that the commercial party is ostentatiously despised by both. These are the difficulties which have produced the condition of affairs which is at once so glorious and so disastrous, so lamentable to individuals, so costly to this country, so perplexing in the present, and so uncertain in the future.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Morning.

A new version of the "Corsican Brothers" has been produced at the Princess's, which although not materially altered, is decidedly an improvement. In the old version, you recollect the scene opens in Corsica, and we are introduced to Fabian labouring under some mysterious anticipation of evil concerning his brother. This state of mind does not create the desired effect in the audience, as they are entirely ignorant of the antecedents, and, therefore, cannot fully sympathise. In the new version, the act which stands second in the old, takes precedence. We are in the first place informed of the exact state of things: how Renaud holds some letters *in terrorem* over Emilie, and how she consents to accompany him to a supper at a friend's as the price of their redemption. The ball follows, where Louis is apprised of the wager, which has for its object to bring Emilie to a gay supper. He, too, is invited, and the third scene is, as in the old version, the supper at M. Montgiron's. Here Louis discloses to a friend how he and his brother Fabian loved Emilie; how Fabian withdrew for his sake; how Emilie was married to a captain in the navy, who, on departing for a long voyage, consigned his wife to Louis' care, and how he had come that night to watch over the object of his protection. The subsequent banter of the ballet girls, the arrival of Renaud with Emilie, the disclosure and challenge, take place as in the second act of the old version. The tableau of the duel is, however, omitted, and the curtain falls as the parties cross swords. After this follows the act which comes first in the old version; and, as we now know the antecedents, we can sympathise with the anxiety of Fabian, we, too, being left in the dark as to Louis' fate till his apparition informs his brother and the audience at the same time. The third act is the same as in the old version. The effect of the piece is heightened by this alteration, and the improbabilities are not so glaring. M. Fechter acted the part of the brothers with inimitable taste, and with undoubted success. The attempt was, no doubt, difficult, when we consider that the last person who took the same part at the Princess's was Charles Kean himself.

Pekin has at length been taken. It is now in our power, according to some English enthusiasts, to secure more than cheap tea or commercial advantages. It is our duty to introduce into China those principles of civilisation and morality that exist in our own islands. It is practicable to partition it. Divided into four parts, of which France and England would take the most, and America and Russia the least, we might give a hundred millions to France, another hundred to England, and a trifle of fifty millions a piece to Russia and America. The cities of south China might be conveniently changed under these arrangements into French cantons. In making these partitions, however, I do not mean to assert that Russia will agree. Indeed, it is said that that chivalrous nation went to China with no other object than *pour l'Amour*. At any rate, if we confer no greater advantages on the Chinese than supplying them with opium for tea, our army has no very civilising mission.

The fairest of the daughters of Queen Victoria is betrothed to Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. I never saw her, that I recollect, but once. That was the day of the great Volunteer review in Hyde Park, when the Royal cortege swept along the saluting lines. Bending forward, I saw the procession approaching, accompanied by magnificent troops of horsemen, dressed in various uniforms, and comprising representatives of the military prowess of the great nations of the earth. Before they came up to where I was stationed, my attention was riveted on a most fascinating face; she was dressed, how I nearly forget, but at all events, adorned with a beautiful white veil. Her features bore the stamp of aristocratic dignity and feminine grace, mingled with an expression of great sweetness. I never turned my gaze from that face and figure till it was lost in the wheeling of the procession. It was the Princess Alice. The Queen was in the same carriage, but I confess, with shame, I saw no one but the owner of the white veil.

Notes and Queries, this week, contains the origin of the Hibernian slang phrase "Fire away, Flanagan." It appears that on one occasion, during the presence of red-nosed Noll, in Ireland, a certain Flanagan defending a beleaguered castle, sent out word to say that he would blow all the English out of the place if they did not depart. His letter was returned with the following words in the corner:—"Fire away, Flanagan!" Tradition goes on to assert that Flanagan was so frightened thereat that he fled without firing a shot. A recondite mystery explained!

In the same periodical a curious instance occurs of the facility of changing English prose into blank verse. It appears Mr. Keightley, last week, wrote to prove that Shakspere never wrote any prose, and that all found so printed might be easily turned into blank verse. This he proved by transforming the speech of Dame Quickley's on Falstaff's death from prose to metre. Mr. Nichols, however, this week, shows that this change is only an ingenious metamorphose which might, indeed, be applied to any passage in the language. To strengthen this assertion he changes the last words of his opponent's letters into metre, and that, too, with little or no alteration. The mere habit of writing blank verse often creeps so on a person that they do it unconsciously. Mrs. Siddons used to talk blank verse at dinner—such has "I asked for water and you bring me beer"—to an astonished footman.

Anne Padfield is not to be hanged, but will be sentenced to penal servitude for life. Some of the papers condemn the Home Secretary for not having given notice of the reprieve as soon as possible.

It was certainly an inhuman thing to allow the sheriffs to inform the poor girl of her execution-day. The *Globe* says that this act on the part of the sheriffs had nothing whatever to do with the reprieve. It was only the customary announcement always made by the sheriffs soon after sentence, but delayed in this instance through regard for the feelings of the girl. Setting aside the sympathy that naturally attaches to the present case, there is in reality no reason why Sir Cornewall Lewis should have advised the Royal clemency to be extended to the criminal. And, to say truth, an example was wanted. Child murder has become frightfully frequent of late, and something must be done to put a stop to it. If it is generally known that pardons will follow the commission of such offences, the threat of capital punishment will become a sham and a farce.

The Alhambra has at last been opened, as harlequin bills of all kinds of colours and shapes inform us. Magnificent are the decorations, and, of course, "sublime" the effect. Opposite the entrance is a stage of extensive capabilities, with a solemnly grand crimson curtain in the front, divided in the middle, so as to allow of being gathered up in graceful folds to each side, disclosing thereby a scene by Mr. Wm. Beverley, in which the beauties of nature and architecture combine in perspective. Mirrors are fixed up in every available space, and the illumination with gas lamps is very brilliant, indeed. In this hall of light and luxury we can have the felicity of drinking coffee, and hearing choruses, beholding ballet dancers, and eating broiled kidneys.

To-day the contest for Southwark will come on, and up to the present none of the candidates has shown the slightest idea of shrinking. Each goes to it with a firm notion of his own success, and unless appearances are very deceitful the tie will be very close. Mr. Scovell's local influence tells, of course, greatly in his favour; Mr. Layard, too, is rather popular on account of his attack on the Government; but commend me to Mr. Fawcett as the proper man. To all those who are not previously biassed by private opinion, his case must call for sympathy. The ungentlemanly advantage some of his rivals seem to have taken of his infirmity has rather increased than diminished the popular sympathy on his behalf. And he is supported by men of no common intellect as one of the best to represent Southwark. All who know him are acquainted with his indefatigability, his diligence, his power as a terse and precise political and economical speaker, his fluent delivery and masterly eloquence, his gentlemanly manners and prepossessing ways. It would be well if those who are so ready to notice physical infirmities could also discern the mental equity of vision, and visit it with the same disapprobation. Mr. Fawcett is tall and well proportioned in appearance. The quickness with which he recognises new voices, combined with the dark spectacles he wears, renders the fact of his blindness almost unobservable.

The title "Irish Brigade" is about to be applied to a more worthy body than that which so lately desecrated the name in Italy. On the disembodiment of the Tipperary Militia, whose drill, appearance, and efficiency, drew forth such encomiums from all sides, a circular letter was sent to each, offering various inducements to enter the regular service, under the title of the Royal Irish Brigade of Artillery, and with such success that more than the required number begged to be admitted, and some had to be dismissed. This brigade, under the command of Colonel Massey, is almost complete at present, and consists of four batteries of garrison artillery. Previous to the disembodiment of the Tipperary Militia, it is said that the men wished to be transformed into a regiment as they were, leaving their officers, &c., in the same position they held. This, however, would not be allowed, as the authorities held it right that every officer should pass an examination previous to appointment in the line.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 9.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Louis of Hesse, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, the visiters staying in the Castle and the domestic Household attended divine service this morning in the private chapel.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—The Empress of the French has enjoyed a perfect freedom from intrusion since her arrival at Claridge's Hotel on Sunday week. Her Imperial Majesty is in improved health, and devotes the greater part of each day to visiting the "lions" of the metropolis. The departure of the Empress for Paris, which was fixed for the 10th, has been postponed until the close of the week.

His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh has left for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester will leave town in a few days for Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire.

We regret to learn that the young Earl of Jersey, a student at Eton, is suffering from serious indisposition.

The Earl of Abingdon came to town on Monday from Wytham Abbey, Berks.

Lady Georgiana Fane, who has been on a tour in the United States, is expected home at Christmas.

Sir John and Lady Pakington are surrounded by a large party at Westwood Park, Droitwich.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty entertained a large circle of distinguished visiters during the past week at Garbally Park.

Lord and Lady Oranmore have arrived in Dublin.

Colonel Knox, of Cranmore, Ballinrobe, arrived in Dublin on Thursday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers La Touche Hatton left Belmont on Friday, for 81, Eaton-place, London.

The Rev. T. Coney, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces has removed from the Curragh Camp to Dover.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

As may be seen from the subjoined list, which we publish merely as a piece of news, the Lord Mayor gave an entertainment last night. We are indebted to our contemporary, the *Freeman's Journal*, for the names of those who were present. The Lord Mayor, for reasons best known to himself, issued special directions that the names should not be furnished to this journal, and the usual passes of admission were not sent to our reporters.

Amongst those who accepted invitations were—The Lord Chancellor and the Misses Brady, the Chief Baron and Miss Pigot, Captain Esmonde, M P; Alderman and Mrs Roe, Mr, Mrs and Miss D'Darcy, Mr and Mrs J E Pigot, Mr and Mrs Jeffers, Mr and Mrs Maxwell Hutton, Mr E Kinahan, Mr John O'Hagan, Dr and Miss King, Mr Hussey Walsh, Mr Carleton, Q C, and Mrs Carleton, Mr and the Misses Murphy, Mr and the Misses Roche, Hon J P and Mrs Vereker, Mr and Mrs Ferguson, Dr Thowill, Mr and Mrs E Stapleton, Mr Denis O'Conor, Mr and Mrs Lucius Hutton, Alderman and Mrs Campbell, Mr Corrigan, Mr E Gannon, Mr, Mrs, and Miss M'Ternan, Mr and Mrs Anthony Fox, Mr J W Gray, Alderman and Mrs Lambert, Mr, Mrs and Miss Burrowes, Mr Edmund B Lawless, Q C; Sir James and Lady Murray, Mr Wharton, T C; Mr Codd, Mr, Mrs A and Miss Drake, Dr and Miss Mapother, Captain Sloane, Mr and Mrs F W Brady, Dr Ryan, T C; Alderman and Mrs Moylan, Mr, Miss and Dr Quinlan, Mr Barnewall, Alderman and Mrs Martin, Mr J Smithwick, high sheriff of Kilkenny; Mr and Mrs J B Dillon, Mr and Mrs J B Murphy, Mr and Mrs Joseph Burke, Mr and the Misses Hanly, Mr C Palles, Mrs, Miss, and the Messrs Loughnan, Mr Abraham, Mr Durdin, T C; Alderman, Mrs, the Misses and Mr J A Curran, Mr Corbally, Dr and Mrs Hughes, Mr O'Reilly and Miss Geraghty, Mr and Mrs Keenan, Mr Lalor, T C, and Mrs Lalor, Dr and Mrs Lyons, Mr T F O'Connell, Mr R O'Brien, T C; Mr, Mrs and the Misses O'Connor, Mr and Mrs Morgan O'Connell, Mr and Mrs Caraher, Mr and Mrs J Norwood, Dr and Madame Stapleton, Alderman, Mrs and the Misses Reynolds, Mr, Mrs and Mr J Close, Mr and the Misses M'Cann, Mr and Mrs J M'Cann, Mrs, Miss and Mr D O'Connell, Mr and Mrs Campbell, and Miss Campbell, the Messrs Maxwell, Mrs and Miss Doyle, the Messrs Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Doherty, Dr and Miss Fitzpatrick, Mr and Mrs O'Carroll, Mr O'Donnell, J P, and Miss O'Donnell, Mr M O'Shaughnessy, Mr Weldon, Mr and Mrs Boytagh, Mr G F Barry, Mr R and the Misses Martin, Mr and Mrs Dowell, Mr Francis Morgan, Mr and Mrs M Angelo Hayes, Mr and Mrs Nolan, Mrs J Lynch, Mr J W Foley, Mr Hodgens, Mr Kavanagh.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Kean will close to-night. Apart from the uncommon character of the performances announced, one consideration is alone sufficient to draw a large attendance—namely, that it will probably be the last occasion ever afforded the citizens of seeing either of these distinguished artists on the Dublin boards. It is expected that Mr. Kean will address the audience, and bid a final farewell to that public which was ever foremost in acknowledging his genius and applauding his success. The event, in this respect, will be somewhat tinged with melancholy, for it is difficult to part with two such old favourites and friends without reflecting on the time which has fled since they first entered upon their arduous and brilliant career, and on the loss we must sustain in their retirement here, from a profession which they adorned and exalted. We are sure there will not be a few present who remember the great Edmund Kean, and will regret that to-night is the last link broken in the chain which united the public so long with the illustrious father and son. It will be Mr. Charles Kean's benefit. The plays selected are, first, the "Corsican Brothers," and next, Shakspere's splendid comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," in which Mr. Kean will appear as "Benedick," and Mrs. Kean as "Beatrice."

MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The members of this society gave their first concert of the season last evening. There was a numerous and select attendance. The music was exceedingly good, and challenged criticism even in minute particulars. This society has now been in existence for six years, and the rapid progress it has made in that time is one of the many proofs which can be adduced of the high estimation in which musical acquirement is beginning to be held in Dublin. Such good results as those of last night are fair evidences of this. The admirable style in which the vocal pieces were executed, and the precision and accuracy of the choruses, must have been the consequences of much previous careful study and application; and, indeed, a considerable amount of credit is, in every instance, due to those who are successful in accomplishing, after a great deal of preliminary labour, the desired effect. The selections in the programme last night were also good, and embraced here and there features of novelty. A very pretty madrigal, written by Bennett, "Now, creatures, now!" opened the concert. This was followed by a quartette, composed by Mr T M'Dermott, on Mrs Hemans' beautiful lines, "Good Night!" The singers were Miss Cruise, Mr R Smith, Mr E M'Dermott, and Mr J Keane. The piece is a pleasing one, has been well arranged, and was sung with good taste by all the executants. A ballad, "The Ivy Bower," was well rendered by Mr A Talbot. We were much pleased with the "Hungarian Serenade Polka" of Schaffer, as given by the full chorus. It was applauded, and deservedly so. A quartette "With sighs, sweet Rose," was very warmly acknowledged through Messrs. A. Talbot, O'Rorke, Martin, and Mr. Talbot. The first part of the concert was brought to a brilliant close by a selection from I Puritani, in which Miss Cruise, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Smith, Mr. O'Rorke and others sang. A pleasing novelty, in the shape of a treble quartette, "Comrades in Arms!" was amongst the next pieces. This, it will be recollected, was sung by the Orpheonistes at the Crystal Palace, and, judging from its effect last night, it must have been reckoned a gem. It is full of beauty, and possesses that especial charm in musical pieces of interpreting its sense by its sound. It was encored, and even improved by repetition. Miss Cruise's song, "The Beating of my own Heart," was certainly one of the most attractive features of the concert. We remember to have heard Madame Clara Novello, in this piece, at the Philharmonic, when she delighted her audience by the exquisite grace with which she sang both its music and words. The execution of it last night by Miss Cruise was not in the slightest degree detracted from by our familiarity with it in another quarter. She sang it with thorough feeling and heart, and gave perfect satisfaction to all her hearers. The accompaniment by Mr. O'Rorke was most finished. It was applauded very warmly, and encored. The programme included some other pieces, but those mentioned were among the best. The concert was successful, and to say this is, perhaps, the least praise. Mr. R. M. Levey occupied his usual post, as conductor, and wielded his baton with skill and effect.

Thanks.

Rathfarnham Parochial National School—From the Rector and Churchwardens to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, for £5; and to Captain Hinds, for £1, their yearly contribution in aid of the subsidy of the National Education Board.

From the Committee of the New Molyneux Asylum for Blind Females—To Thomas Lefroy, Esq, Q C, £5; A Friend to the Blind, per Rev Thomas Moore, Bray, £25; Mrs G Wilson's collection, £5 12s 6d; Miss Peter's third donation, £10; Miss Winstanley's collection, £5 10s; J Littledale, Esq, per Dr Gardner, £1; Rev J D Millar, Aberdeen, £5; Mrs Mills, 5s; Robert Hanna, Esq, £10; Henry Smythe, Esq, £5; George Roe, Esq, Nutley, £20; W. S Trench, £1.

The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums towards the erection of water troughs for cattle, for which a generous lady has offered £10, provided a sum of £20 be raised for the same purpose before the 1st January next, per Miss Doyne:—Mrs Charles Doyne, £1; Mrs Beauchamp, £1; Miss Beauchamp, 10s; Miss Boyse, 10s; Mrs Halliday, 5s; Mrs Sullivan, 5s; Mrs Caulfield, 2s; Two Friends, 5s; Field and Friend, 2s. This leaves £15 yet to be collected.

The Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £32, collected after sermon in the Episcopal Church, Upper Baggot-street, by the Rev G W Dalton, including £1 from Wm Fry, Esq, and £1 from E D F; also, for the fund in aid of the diocese of Huron, Canada West, Ven Archdeacon and Mrs Roe, £1; Rev E Gabbett, £1.

Thanks from the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital for the following, per Mr. M. Bonayne, collector, 42, Upper Rutland-street:—Francis Low, Esq, £5 5s; E J Chidley, Esq, 10s; R Baillie, Esq, £1; Lady Harburton £2; J Moss, jun, Esq, £1; W Russell, Esq, £1 1s; Miss Maxwell, £1; W Malone, Esq, £1; Messrs Jamieson and Pim, £2; Mr Whyte, 10s; G Mitchell, Esq, 10s; H Gold, Esq, 10s 6d; P J Graham, Esq, 5s; C Leech, Esq, £2; John Pym, Esq, £1.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.—From Rev. G. W. Dalton for following sums:—Mrs Dickson, 2s 6d; Capt Johnson, R N, 5s; collected by Miss Kearney, 17s; John Litton, Esq, £1; collected by Miss Gosselin, £1 14s; Miss Wilson, 10s; collected by Mrs G Clibborn, £1 17s 6d; R Law, Esq, M D, £2; Lady Massy (Limerick), £1; Mrs F F French, 10s; Miss S M French, 10s; W Fry, Esq, £1; a voluntary offering from the Congregation of St. George's, Balbriggan, £8 7s; W. Armstrong, Esq, £1; collected by Miss Courtney, £1 13s; collected by Miss Motten, £1; Rev W Roberts, F T C D, 10; collected by Miss M Verschoyle, £2 14s.

We (IRISH TIMES) have received the sum of 5s from W Bayley, Esq, for the above fund.

THE LATE FIRE IN KILDARE-STREET.—Additional subscriptions received by Messrs Hodges, Smith, & Co. For James Wilson Hughes, Charles Fox, Esq, £1. For Teresa M'Nally and Mrs Mullins, Charles Fox, Esq, £1. Miss Graydon, 15s. For Teresa M'Nally, Mrs Mullins, and James W Hughes, J R Cooke, Esq, £1.

From the Committee of the Orphan Refuge, for £14 1s 5d, being the amount collected after the sermon in St Mary's Parish Church, preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Gregg, on Sunday evening, 9th December, including £1 from George Tickell, Esq.

University Intelligence.

ENTRANCE COMPOSITION PRIZES, 1860.

As in the list published in our issue of yesterday, the names of the establishments where the successful candidates were educated was accidentally omitted, we now subjoin a corrected list:—Latin Verse—1st prize, Tyrrell, Robert—Messrs. Heazle and Mortimer's school; 2nd, Twigg, John—Royal School, Dungannon. Latin Prose—1st prize, Tyrrell, Robert—Messrs. Heazle and Mortimer's School; 2nd, Tarle, Robert—Royal School, Armagh. Greek Verse—1st prize, Tyrrell, Robert—Messrs. Heazle and Mortimer's School; 2nd, DeButts, George—Dr. Fleury's School. Greek Prose—1st prize, Twigg, John—Royal School, Dungannon; 2nd, Tyrrell, Robert—Messrs. Heazle and Mortimer's School. English Literature and Composition—1st prize, Frizelle, Joseph—Royal School, Dungannon; 2nd, DeButts, George—Dr. Fleury's School. English History and Geography—1st prize, DeButts, George—Dr Fleury's School; 2nd, Graham, William—Ranelagh Institute.

The Army.

We are informed that a serious mistake has been committed by an official connected with the War-office, whereby wrong ammunition has been sent out for the Armstrong cannon and short Enfield rifles of our army in China.—*The Press.*

The Navy.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B., struck his flag as Port-Admiral on board the Impregnable, 104, Capt. Lord Frederick H. Kerr, at Plymouth, on Friday evening. His duty during his absence devolves on Rear-Admiral T. Sabine Pasley, Admiral Superintendent of the Devonport dockyard.

The Himalaya screw troopship, Captain J. Seccombe, is ordered to be fitted with new cylinders at Keyham-yard. The cylinders now on board have been in a very defective state the whole period of the ship's commission, but nevertheless, the ship has gone over upwards of 80,000 miles with them since Captain Seccombe has commanded her.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

SURRENDER OF PEKIN—IMMENSE SPOIL—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS.

PEKIN, 13TH OCT.—Pekin surrendered to the allies this day, yielding to all demands. Parks, Locke, and Eschayroe were released on the 8th inst. Norman and Anderson have died from the effects of brutal treatment; thirteen soldiers have also been released. There is little hope of the return of Brabazon, Boulby, or the French officers missing. The Emperor and the Tartar army have fled, and none of the enemy are to be seen at Pekin. The Emperor's summer palace was taken and looted on the 6th October. The amount of spoil was enormous. The Pekin gates have been given up to the troops, who are all healthy and encamped on the walls. The allied army will winter in the north. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are at Pekin. Indemnity ready when demanded.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 20.—All is quiet here. A new and distinct rebellion is reported in the province of Shensi. It is said to be headed by influential people. Little is known of the Taiping rebellion.

BATAVIA, OCT. 29.—The state of affairs at Bangermassing is said to be improving.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 8.—The Government Committee has recommended the Bombay Tariff for all India.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The *Globe* remarks that if it should turn out that the gates of Pekin were taken just before the departure of the mail, there is a probability that Messrs. Brabazon and Boulby may have slipped through their captors' fingers and found a safe refuge.

It is stated that although the Emperor of China has fled, the members of the Tribunal of Rights remained at Pekin. This body constitutes one of the highest authorities of the empire, and upon them might devolve the duty of negociating between the Emperor and the allied Plenipotentiaries.

MARITIME ORDINANCE BY FRANCIS II.

The Foreign Minister of Francis II. has issued a notification to Italian merchants, dated November 27, stating that although the Sardinian vessels driven to Gaeta by stress of weather were not seized, the King does not intend this concession to be taken as an abandonment of his right, in future; Sardinian vessels entering the waters of Gaeta will be captured.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POPE.

The *Giornale di Roma* announces that the sum received, as Peter's-pence, exceeds 20,000,000 of Roman crowns.

LIBERAL INTENTIONS OF AUSTRIA.

The accession of M. D. Schmerling to the Cabinet of Vienna is regarded as a proof that the Austrian Government intends to persevere in liberal reforms.

AUSTRIA—TURKEY—THE PRINCIPALITIES.

PARIS, MONDAY EVG.—The *Patrie* says it is not true that Austria has addressed representations to Turkey on the subject of the state of things in Moldavia and Wallachia.

The same journal also says agitation prevails in the Danubian Principalities.

At Jassy the Metropolitan and the Minister of the Interior have been arrested and conveyed to a convent, where they are provisionally undergoing imprisonment.

The Paris journals announces that the subscription to the new Turkish Loan will be opened to-morrow.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, MONDAY.—The *Austrian Gazette* says the Ministerial crisis is open. Baron Schmerling has been definitely appointed Minister of State, and, it is reported, was present at the Council of Ministers held yesterday. Herr Plener has been definitely appointed Minister of Finance. The future destination of Count Goluchowski, the former Minister, is not known.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, MONDAY.—Counts Karolifi and Nigari spoke in favour of the re-establishment of the laws of 1848. Agitation prevails in Pesth, but no disturbances have as yet taken place.

THE WINTER IN THE BALTIC.

A letter from Cronstadt, dated November 30th, says, as far as the eye can reach the Gulf appears to be covered with ice in every direction, and unless some very great change takes place, no more lists will be published this year. Sledges have come over to-day from Oranienbaum. Advices from Narva, dated 30th November, state that the last ships had left that port. The river was quite covered with ice, and navigation closed. No vessels wintering. Navigation at Pillau closed Dec. 4.

EXPLORATION OF AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, 26TH OCT.—Mr. Stuart and his companions have been driven back by the natives, after having penetrated as far as latitude 19, and longitude 134. The country was found to be rich and fruitful. The following are the departures of gold ships:—The Roxburgh Castle, with 41,703 ounces; and Great Britain, with 118,560 ounces. The exports of wool reach 2,790 bales. Business steady.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand are to the 12th October. The news of the rebels is still unsatisfactory.

GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The *Globe* announces that the Right Hon. Sir John Young, formerly Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is likely to succeed Sir William Denison as Governor of New South Wales.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

At the Southwark nomination yesterday, the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Layard. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Scovell, which which was fixed for to-day (Tuesday).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Palmerston has consented to preside at a dinner to Sir Wm. Hayter, to be given soon after the meeting of Parliament.

The *Daily News* and *Globe* were seized in Paris yesterday.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment yesterday in the case of Evans v. Carrington, which was an appeal from Chancellor Wood. He ordered the deed of separation to be set aside, but affirmed the decree so far as the marriage settlement was concerned, but without costs on either side.

TATTERSALL'S.

2,000 Guineas—7 to 1 agst Kettledrum (taken); 3 to 1 agst Diophantes and Kettledrum coupled (taken).

The following were backed against the field:—Kettledrum, Klarikoff, Preceptress, Nautilus, and Russley.

Derby—25 to 1 agst Dictator; 30 to 1 agst Nautilus (taken) 50 to 1 agst York Minster (taken); 50 to 1 agst Preceptress (taken); 1,000 to 15 agst Cassia (taken); 100 to 1 agst Aurelian (taken).

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle arrived in town yesterday by special train, from Moor Abbey, Monasterevan, the seat of the Marquis of Drogheda, with whom he had been on a visit since Tuesday last.

THE COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN SESSIONS.—A meeting of the Sessions Bar of the county and city of Dublin was held yesterday in the Court house, Green-street, to take into consideration the provisions of the recent acts relating to the law of landlord and tenant, and with a view of obtaining a remodelling of the schedule of fees under the present system, and agreeing to a schedule of fees to be proposed under the new system. Several resolutions were passed, and a deputation was appointed to attend on their behalf at a general meeting of the Sessions Practitioners of Ireland, to be held on Friday next.

INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan held an inquest on yesterday upon the body of a man named James Kavanagh, lying at a house in Mark's-lane, off Mark-street, and who was drowned in the Liffey. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a watchman on board a vessel lying in the Liffey, and that about 11 o'clock on Saturday night he was seen by three or four persons in a public-house on the North side, where he went to get a half glass of gin. He was then in liquor, and left that place for the purpose of going to his vessel, but having to cross the river he went down to the slip opposite Commons-street, and had to stay there some few minutes as the boat hadleft. The two ferrymen deposed that when half across way they heard a splash and a moan as if some one had fallen in, and was struggling in the water. They immediately put back, but could not see nor hear anyone. The wife of the deceased inquired of these men the next day as to whether they had seen him, when their suspicions were aroused, and they made search for the body, which was discovered about four yards from the slip. Verdict, "Accidentally Drowned."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, 1st inst. an accident, attended with fatal results, occurred near Dunmanway. A cross wall in a labourer's cabin fell, burying beneath it a man and his wife, and two children, then in bed. When they were discovered and extricated one child, about five years old, was found to be quite dead, the others received such severe injuries that it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital where the man has since died, and the woman remains not yet recovered.

DROGHEDA BLUE SCHOOL.—MONDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.—On yesterday, a charity sermon was preached in the parish church of St. Peter, in aid of the above school, by the Rev. John Eccles, A.B., curate. The rev. gentleman took his text from 2 Corinthians, viii. chap. 9th verse—"For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be made rich;" and concluded his sermon by an eloquent and feeling appeal on behalf of this most interesting and useful charity. It is the intention of the governors of this school (which is in existence for upwards of one hundred and forty years) to have an endowment fixed upon it in order that it may not have to rely altogether on the Corporation grant of £40 per annum, and the voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners—the latter being of a more or less fluctuating character. For this purpose a sum is being collected, the interest of which, together with the grant referred to, and the usual contributions, will place the school on a sure footing with respect to our funds. The sum at present collected amounts to upwards of £1,000. After the sermon £31 were collected from those present.—*From our own Correspondent.*

INQUEST AT TULLAMORE.—An inquest was held by W. A. Gowing, Esq., coroner, in the Court-house, Tullamore, on Saturday last, upon the body of a female infant, that had been found concealed in a straw bed, by Head-constable Corcoran, in the house of a man named Tynam, situate in Wheelwright-lane, Tullamore. During the inquiry, which lasted five hours, the stipendiary magistrate, Joseph Henry Rogers, Esq, with his usual attention to public business, was present, and aided in eliciting the facts. Dr. Ridley deposed—"I have examined the body of the infant, and have found that it was born alive, and had lived for a time not exceeding two days. I found an extensive contusion of the forehead, which, with the protruded state of the eye-brows, and an extensive effusion of blood between the scalp and the bones of the head, have led me to believe that the infant died of suffocation; yet, any severe pressure applied to the forehead would produce similar appearances. Several other witnesses were examined, who deposed to suspicious circumstances respecting a woman named Mary Tynam, who was in custody. After some deliberation the following verdict was found—"We find that on some day between the 26th November and 6th December, 1860, the said female infant died at Wheelwright-lane, in the town of Tullamore, and we find the said child died of suffocation, but have not sufficient evidence whether it was the result of violence or otherwise." Mary Tynam was then removed by the constabulary to the county gaol, under the charge of "concealment of birth."—*From a Correspondent.*

Correspondence.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to an announcement in your valuable journal by the Madrigal Society—viz., that the programmes would be sold, not distributed gratuitously, as heretofore. Why the Madrigals have adopted this course I cannot conceive. In a private society, where the entertainment is offered to the friends of the members gratuitously, it is mean in the extreme to curtail the enjoyment of their friends by asking ladies and gentlemen to pay the petty sum of threepence for the bill.

I suppose the next announcement the members will be honoured with will be, that places can be secured on payment of one shilling.

This is surely a step in the wrong direction to secure the respectability and privacy of a society like the Dublin Madrigals.—I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant, AN OLD MADRIGAL SINGER.

Dublin, Dec. 8, 1860.

MINING INTERESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

52, Blessington-street, 10th Dec., 1860.

SIR,—Can any of your valued correspondents inform a mining man what effect will be produced in the sulphur trade by the introduction of another source of supply from Spain? There is this week announced by the *Mining Journal*, in a new company called the Valentia Sulphur Company, at Libros, in Spain, capital, £12,000, in £1 shares.

Is it also true that the export duty on Sicilian sulphur ore is to be greatly reduced or entirely removed?—I am, sir, your obedient servant, A MINING MAN.

THE GAME LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I was right glad to see "Ponto's" letter in your impression of the 6th inst., with whose sentiments I fully concur, and do believe that this wise and liberal change of our Government will increase materially the number of hares, increase union and brotherly good feeling among all classes, who live a country life. Moderation and liberty is now, thank God, the order of the day. Why not extend it to puss, and give her a fair chance with two dogs, and, in three cases out of four, she will beat them. "No, no," says the old tyrant law; "you must shoot and bag her, and then put her into my pot, or the price into my pocket."

It is said of a king once remarking of an egg, "What a delicious morsel, too much so for a subject, only they are so plenty." Now, thanks to our liberal Constitution, Pat, who has a heart to love what others love, can keep his dog, and meet on the social green hill with his fellowman. The complainers remark, "Oh! the poachers will not leave a hare in the country." All your own fault, gentlemen. A case in point is better (the lawyers say) than half a dozen arguments.

I myself hold a farm of nearly 300 acres, where the landlord reserved the right of game. His gamekeeper, of course, was in charge; yet, strange to say, on that tract of ground I never saw more than one or two hares yearly during five-and-twenty years.

I hold another farm of 300 acres in the same neighbourhood, but refused to be restricted in the game when getting my lease, and now feel as every free man does when his shackles fall off and freedom is won. Feeling thus free, I set about in right earnest to protect the game for myself and friends. Eight snares on one ditch was my first capture, and in a week a dozen more. Meeting with some persons whom I suspected to be poachers, I said, "Do not kill my hares and I will give you sport; one day in each month I will give for coursing to all who will course like gentlemen, and the lookers-on will be just as welcome." The result was that the hares increased in such numbers that, in two years, on 300 acres of land, there was more game than on 3,000 acres around where none dare walk but the keepers. Report says such coursing has not been seen for thirty years, where all in unity enjoy the sport, and this has continued for the last seven years. The brawny, hardworking son of the soil, delighted when treated as a human being, goes home after a day's sport with the old poacher, who now says, "A good running hare is better than two dead ones," and affirms that he never will set a snare again, as it is downright murder.

Now, if the Irish landlords take off their restrictions, following the example of the Legislature, they will increase the game in Ireland one thousandfold, as it will cause such laudable emulation amongst the tenants, and, still better, an assurance of peace and good-will to all.

7th Dec., 1860. A MEATH GRAZIER.

I enclose my card.

DUBLIN CITY MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 7th, 1860.

SIR,—I would be so much obliged if any of your readers would let me know what objects are included under the term of "Dublin City Mission."—Yours, truly, T. C. D.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN CONNEXION WITH THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—For the information of the public and your correspondent, "Pro bono Publico," we beg to direct attention to the advertisement of Archdeacon Gregg's lecture which will appear in your paper of to-morrow (Tuesday). It will be seen that we have fixed the price at the same as the London Association Lectures—namely, threepence—a price sufficiently low to place it within the reach of all who may wish to procure it. The succeeding lectures of the course will be published uniformly, and at the close of the session they will be bound in a volume similar to the London one, and not inferior, we trust, in matter. Cloth cases will be supplied to those who have taken the separate lectures as they appear.

As we have undertaken the publication of these lectures less as a mercantile speculation than with the desire of preserving them in some permanent form, and of giving to those who will be unable to hear them delivered an opportunity of reading them, we hope the various Young Men's Associations through the country will co operate with us in extending their circulation. To any association which would take a number of copies for distribution among its members we would be happy to make a reduction in the price. The terms can be known by the secretaries on application to us.—We are, sir, your obedient servants, HODGES, SMITH, AND CO.

104, Grafton-street, 10th Dec., 1860.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me through your most valuable journal, to remind the heads of the several large houses in this city that Christmas is coming. As it will be on Tuesday, I trust they will all agree to give Monday as a holiday. They gave a day last year, and thereby conferred a great boon on all their assistants. We look for a similar favour this year. As travelling is so cheap and quick, almost all will have the pleasure of seeing their homes and friends, and being partakers in the joys which usually surround the family circle.

By inserting the above you will much oblige your obedient servant, HOLIDAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As the Christmas is drawing nigh, it inspires the hope within the man of toil of having a little relaxation from business, that he may luxuriate in the bracing air of country life, and enjoy himself in the domestic circle of parents or friends. The great festival day falls upon Tuesday this year, and it is hoped our merchants and traders will cease from opening their concerns from Saturday evening previous to the Wednesday following. In 1857, Christmas Day fell upon Friday: business was not resumed until the Monday following, and this precedent will not, I am sure, be infringed upon in this similar instance. Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will give this a place in your valuable and highly-esteemed journal,—I am, your obedient servant, TOIL.

FIRE-ESCAPES, BRIGADE, AND APPLIANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Retreat, Ranelagh, 7th Dec., 1860.

SIR,—Not alone the benevolent and generous sympathy for the sufferers and the saved from the recent fire in Kildare-street, to which your talented columns have given such vitality, but the deep public interest in all matters and questions connected with the three branches in the above heading, which your able and justly-esteemed journal has evoked, induce me to hope you will accord space to a few observations from me on the subject.

Fearing to trespass at too great length in one publication, I have divided my subject into two parts. The first, herewith, tells for itself. The second will contain, first, a description of a very simple and comparatively very cheap escape, not requiring any amount of expenditure for keep, &c. And, secondly, suggestions as to the timely and immediate supply of water, without incurring any expense, and without which supply the best inventions must often fail, for without it fires will rage and lives be sacrificed in conflagration. Under these circumstances, I trust you will permit me to reappear.

The object of my mode of address is to arrest and secure official attention to a subject in which every citizen has a "life interest," and cannot afford to let it drop.—I am, sir, most respectfully, HENRY E. FLYNN.

To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Retreat, Ranelagh, 7th December, 1860.

MY LORD, EARL OF CARLISLE,—I respectfully trust you will excuse my addressing you through the public press, but your Excellency, as well as some other noble and right hon. personages, is aware that I know officials cannot always command time, or feel inclination to give attention to matters of even serious concern and interesting moment, when conveyed or addressed privately. It is therefore that I gratefully use the kind permission of a popular, talented, and influential member of the "fourth estate," to suggest a few points in connection with the conflagration, and its too often fatal results, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, of the Police Commissioners, of the worthy in-coming chief magistrate and his Town Council, and of the public generally.

I am an old insurance officer of some eight-and-twenty years experience in the matter in hand. For several seasons I witnessed the great and untiring exertion of Colonel, now General Brown, the then Chief Commissioner of Police, with respect to the efficiency of fire-engines and escapes. The most intelligent, expert, and athletic men of the force were trained and regularly exercised in the working and management of both, but particularly the escape, in consequence of the then recent calamitous loss of seven lives by fire at a chandler's, in Mary-street.

Public excitement was then, as now, all alive. The fire-escape was a most complete and efficient thing to look at. But even in the summer mid-day it was found to be of no use, as three-fourths of the dormitories are, and five-sixths of the people generally sleep in rear apartments, it is clearly a misnomer to call any such invention "a fire-escape." It is equally clear it cannot be relied on; and that, therefore, it is essential to look about for something else.

The praiseworthy and ingenious suggestions from the numerous sympathisers which have been put forward through the columns of the press, respecting ropes and chains, and window fixings, in every house, never will, nor never can be, generally adopted. These, to be effective in all cases, if at all effective, would be required for every room, back and front, from the parlour up to the attic. The inmates would require a regular system of training. The best trained, suddenly roused from slumber, half stifled by smoke, and panic stricken, would be but badly calculated to arrange the convolved apparatus, or to aid themselves; besides, too, the domal expense would be considerable, and where is that to come from in the habitations of the poor? Well, it is clear, something else is required.

The ingenious suggestion of slide rings on hawsers, stretched from the windows of the houses on fire to the iron railings of opposite houses, would not be applicable in business streets, simply because the opposite houses have no such railings, nor would the plan be at all applicable to the rere of houses, so that plan must follow the rest, and something else be sought for.

In point of fact no inmates of any house on fire ought to be left, or rather abandoned, to their own presence of mind, their own exertions, or their own use of the best-devised easy job; for those trained, expert, and powerful men to raise the escape to the roof of the Riding School, and the adjacent buildings on the east side of "the Lower Castleyard," and although the escape was furnished with desirable appliances, and a numerous, able, and athletic corps of trained men to manage it without crowd, bustle, haste, or confusion of any kind in the mid-day summer sunlight, yet the whole exhibition was at all times but a clumsy, protracted, and sorry sight to see. This was felt to be so, and may account why the escape was allowed to lie unused in Kevin-street.

The escapes on the most approved plan in London are, I believe, something very similar. They are many in number, kept in the best order, and worked by a numerous, well-trained, practised, and admirably-conducted brigade; but they are clumsy, ponderous, and with great difficulty reared to the top of lofty buildings, and that they are not perfectly efficient to the purpose is annually attested by the melancholy fact of many lives being lost in conflagrations there, notwithstanding all the supposed merits of the London system.

And when your Excellency and the public are told that the outfit cost of each escape is £60, and involves an annual cost of keep of £80, and that from 50 to 100 would be required for Dublin—joining all that with other contingencies, the citizens cannot be blind to an impending expense of from ten to twenty thousand a year! To-be-sure, to a sympathising mind, it is a bagatelle—a nothing; but, practically, it is something. And as none of such escapes can be readily conveyed to, or conveniently used in or at the rere of one house in one thousand, and appliances for escape at such a trying and frightful moment, so that all such had better be at once dismissed from public consideration. In saying so I do not by any means intend to interfere or prevent the individual adoption of such plan as the master of each house may think best suited to his purpose.

My Lord, Earl of Carlisle,—I beg to tell your Excellency and those for whom I write, that I have had some experience of the persistent qualities of impulsive movements, and that has left me without faith or reliance on the steady endurance or continuous devotion of unpaid or underpaid services. The duties of a fire brigade cannot allow any of its members to reside or sleep out of the city. Nightly watch and ward—ay, and daily attendance, too, where they could be always found, similar to the police stations, are essential, and such is thoroughly incompatible with the required daily occupation of men, or gentlemen otherwise earning their bread; and, therefore, to expect gratuitous services of any kind worth having, or from any person whatsoever, is entirely out of the question.

A fire-brigade should be steady, subordinate, and without flash of any kind. No rivalry. And whatever plans be adopted with respect to it, or fire-escapes, or appliances, should be as simple, as facile, and as inexpensive as possible, and be placed under Governmental responsible control.

Excited politics and fanaticism always excepted, the general good conduct and proper feeling of the labouring classes of Dublin are exemplary, and have left the work of the existent numerous body of police extremely light, and unonerous, indeed; and on a due and substantial system of rewards in money and promotion being established in that body for meritorious actions at fires, I have no doubt but every member of that force would devote his energies, and exercise his best trained abilities and efforts, not alone in the service of humanity, but the salvation and protection of property. Such appears to be their most legitimate, constitutional, and peculiar avocation; and I am certain, from what I have seen and know, that there are very few amongst that body who would not with alacrity accept the trust and duty, not exactly on account of the reward, but in that praiseworthy and natural emulation inherent in every well-ordered mind, to stand well in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's very obedient servant, HENRY E. FLYNN.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—PARENTAL SOLICITUDE.—The following is published in the last number of a London weekly contemporary:—

"United Service Club, 18th March, 1860.

"In June, 1848, at the island of Dominica, in the West Indies, I fell over a precipice of 237 feet perpendicular height, upon the rocks by the seaside. This occurred about a quarter past seven o'clock p.m., then quite dark, as no twilight exists in the tropics. Every bone of my horse was broken, and I conceive my escape from instant the most miraculous that ever occurred. Three men, at various periods, had previously been dashed to atoms at the same spot, and one man, twelve months after me, when the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to secure the road; but it twenty thousand men were to fall there, I think nothing short of a miracle could save one of them. My recovery from the shock I sustained was almost as miraculous as my escape with life. I sent out an artist to take a drawing on the spot, and also had the place surveyed by an engineer. I have often thought of putting down all the circumstances of that extraordinary accident, but the dread of being taken for a Baron Munchausen has restrained me. I do not expect that anyone will believe it, although there are many living witnesses. Nor do I expect any sympathy, for, as soon as I could hold a pen, I detailed the catastrophe to my mother, to account for my long silence. I received in reply, in due course, a long letter detailing family news, without any allusion to my unfortunate case, except in a postscript in which she merely said, '*Oh! William, I wish you would give up riding after dinner.*' "WM. YORKE MOORE, Major-Gen."

THE OSSORY, FERNS, AND LEIGHLIN CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY—IMPORTANT MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Carlow, Monday Evening.

The annual meeting of the Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin Church Education Society, held to-day, in the Assembly Rooms of Carlow, was all that the most ardent friends of the cause could desire. In point of numbers, influence, and respectability it was unrivalled by any of its predecessors. The principal Protestant families of the county and town of Carlow were adequately represented. The attendance of ladies was most numerous—those patient, but earnest advocates of Scriptural truth, who, by precept and example, lead the souls of the erring and the hearts of the young into the paths of virtue and of godliness. The noble stand which the Church Education Society is making against the sophistry of error, the blandishments of power, the intolerance and bigotry of Ultramontanism, and the specious pretensions of pseudo-liberalism, has aroused the public mind to a full sense of the important interests at stake, and to the necessity that exists for vigorous and determined action. While the principles of the Church Education Society are supported by such bodies throughout Ireland as that the proceedings of which we record to-day, the friends of the cause may well feel proud of their unswerving fidelity, while a blush should rise in the cheeks of those, who, by a vacillating and temporising policy, would sacrifice on the altar of indifference or political expediency the secular and eternal blessings of Scriptural instruction

A few minutes after one o'clock, the time named for the holding of the meeting, the Lord Bishop of the diocese entered the room, and was received with loud demonstrations of applause.

Amongst those present we observed the following:—The Hon and Ven Archdeacon of Leighlin, Horace Rochfort, Esq, and Hon Mrs Rochfort; Sir John R Wolseley, Bart, and Lady Wolseley; D W Pack Beresford, Esq, and Miss Pack; Hon E J Stopford, C H Doyne, Esq; John Alexander, Esq, and Mrs Alexander; Major-General Stack, Major and Mrs M'Mahon, T Elliott, Esq; J W Bathe, Esq, and Mrs R Watson, W Elliott, Esq; T Stoyte, Esq, and Mrs Stoyte, and Ven Archdeacon of Waterford; Hon and Rev W Wingfield, Rev Mr and Mrs Purdon, Rev T Harpur, R Wright, D Massy, I J Drapes, J P Garrett, W Scott, C J Grogan, H Atkinson, G S Swiney, H Scott, T J Jacob, W Goodwin, F Magrath, J Armstrong, J Bredin, H Roe, H Carr, W G Arthurs, G Alcock, T Wills, W K Burroughs, T O Fetherston H, H Arthur, T Mooney, T White, W Bledon, J M Emerson, W C Duke, T Weldon, W Grayburn, J R Dowse, R G Brownrigg, J S Hickey, H O'Donnell, S Quintin, W Smith King.

On the motion of the Hon. and Ven. the Archdeacon of Leighlin, seconded by D. W. Pack Beresford, Esq., the chair was taken, amidst loud applause, by the Lord Bishop of Ossory.

The Rev. Mr. Purdon, Rector of Carlow, opened the meeting with prayer.

His Lordship, on taking the chair, said—Ladies and gentlemen, it always affords me pleasure when I can comply with the requests of the friends of the Church Education Society, and I need hardly say that that pleasure is enhanced on the present occasion, when I am called on to presided over such an influential meeting, not only of the clergy of the diocese who, by their attendance, denote their attachment to the cause of Scriptural education, but also of the laity, who, by their presence, testify the high regard they entertain for the objects of the Church Education Society; and when, at this advanced season of the year, I see so much of the intelligence of the country present, I feel a sensible pleasure in presiding over this meeting. Under all circumstances, even the most trying, the clergy of this diocese have been the firm, the uncompromising, and strenuous supporters of the Church Education Society, and of the extension of Scriptural knowledge, embracing the best and highest interests of man, uniting them in the indissoluble cause of Christian and Gospel truth. (Hear, hear.) I look upon this meeting as an important evidence of the hold this society has taken on the Protestant intelligence of this country, and as an advantageous help in the struggles, trials, and opposition it has to contend with. (Hear, hear.) Such a meeting will tend to quicken, regulate, and stimulate the zeal of the friends of the Church Education Society in its cause. From the results of the present meeting, I am sure the persons present will learn how to appreciate the workings and motives of the society, and also learn how to defend its principles from the misrepresentations which have been made against it, and which rest on misconceptions of its objects and effects. These misrepresentations have their origin in either prejudices against, or ignorance of, the workings of the Church Education Society, and every member in this meeting, no matter what his sphere—for there is no circle so small or so narrow in which the cause of truth and Scriptural Education may not be advanced, maintained, justified, and promoted. The objects and motives of this society have been misrepresented—ay, even fresh misrepresentations have been made against it, and that, too, by some of its former friends; but the meeting will be better able, after hearing the views of the different speakers, to answer and refute these misrepresentations, and to maintain the cause of Scriptural Education against its opposers. (Cheers.)

The Rev. William Smith King, hon. sec. to the society, read letters of apology from H. Bruen, Esq., M.P.; Captain M'Clintock Bunbury, R.N., M.P. (who is in London); the High Sheriff, P. J. Newton, Esq.

The Hon. Secretary read the following report of the society's operations for the past year, which was listened to with deep attention:—

In presenting to our friends at the annual meeting of the Leighlin Church Education Society, a sketch of the operations of the society during the past year, the committee are thankful to be able to state that amidst many serious difficulties with with which this society has had to contend, we are not left without encouragement. We find that the tried and faithful clergy and laity of this diocese are still with us in the arduous struggle for the sacred cause in which we are embarked. We have, indeed, gained some new friends, and old ones have made increased exertions in our support. We have had cheering accounts from our inspectors as to the progress of religious and general knowledge among the children attending our schools, and we are persuaded that a large amount of lasting good has been effected, and is in progress of accomplishment. By strict adherence to our principles, God helping us, we are determined to abide by those principles, and not shrink from the grave responsibilities to which Christian duty calls us, whatever be the consequences. We cannot acquiesce in any arrangement that would tend to embarrass us in holding forth the Word of Life to the children entrusted to our care—the children of our poor fellow-countrymen, whose birthright and privilege it is to read the Book of God. Thankful should we be, indeed, to be enabled to avail ourselves of the large funds annually voted by Parliament for the education of the poor in this country; if we could do so, holding our conscience clear, and keeping our principles uncompromised. It is known to most of you that in the early part of this year the claims of the society were pressed upon the Government in the most urgent manner. Every concession was offered short of giving up the great principles for which we have been contending. The proposal was made to place the schools of the society, as to all secular matters, under the Board of National Education, to use its books, to be subject to its inspection, and in every way to conform to its rules—with this one exception, that the Scriptures should be used in all education of all the children in attendance. It was likewise offered that the fullest notice should be given of the Scriptural character of the school, so that the children should be allowed to attend without their parents being made fully aware beforehand of the kind of instruction supplied in it. To this application, as is well known, a final and decisive answer has been returned. Any concessions of this kind have been pointedly refused. Whatever other alterations may be made, permission will not be given in any school aided by Government, under any circumstances, to make instruction in the Word of God a necessary part of education. It is manifestly the good pleasure, then, of Him who ruleth all things in Heaven and on earth, that we should tarry His leisure, and in this our desire that patience should have her perfect work, in hope that in His own good time he may raise up the cloud which has so long kept us stationary in our course, and allow us to march onwards towards the consummation of our desire, the free course of His living Word, and His name being glorified thereby. Strong is our conviction that the principles and proceedings of our society are in accordance with God's revealed will, and with the views of our Evangelical Church, as grounded and built thereon; we are determined, to use the words of St. Paul, to know nothing but that will, and while not desiring to force our opinions, either as regards the study of God's Word, or the knowledge of the formularies of our branch of the Catholic Church, or others, we are equally determined to make no compromise whatever of one iota of truth, or relax in our endeavour to train up the children of our own connection in the love and veneration of what we believe to be built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone As regards our financial department, let us affectionately but earnestly impress upon you that at present we are altogether dependent, under God, on your free-will offerings, to enable those who are called to minister among you to carry out the important part of the work committed to their hand. All cannot be ministers in the usual acceptation of the term, but let each member of the Church bear in mind, in accordance with the language of the collects, that each is called upon, in his or her vocation, to serve the Lord, and to all such we, who are placed over them in the Lord would say, if we "have shown unto you spiritual things is it unreasonable that we should reap," and that in so righteous a cause, a portion of your worldly things? It is most necessary that the members of our Church generally should feel the great necessity that each in his place, and according to his means, should contribute to make our schools worthy of the name of Church schools. There are in this diocese 58 such schools, attended by 2,176 children. To make them in all respects equal to the educational wants of the class of pupils instructed in them, it is essential that each superintendent or patron should be in a position to employ a well-qualified teacher, and supply a sufficiency of books and other requisites to his school. For this purpose, the committee is desirous that no teacher shall have less than £20 a year, exclusive of any other source of emolument, and that books and school requisites shall in all cases be supplied at half the cost price. To effect this it will be necessary both to increase the present income of the committee, and also to give it, as far as possible, a permanent character. Your committee wish, therefore, that those who are already subscribers would increase their aid; and that those who are not on the list of annual subscribers should announce their desire to do so. Your committee rejoice to add that several have given favourable replies to this suggestion.

The examination of teachers was concluded as usual, and with very satisfactory results. The committee cannot omit to pay a cheerful tribute of acknowledgment to the faithfulness and zeal of the teachers of the schools, many of whom manifest acquirements and teaching powers of a high order, and all, with scarcely an exception, are painstaking and conscientiously steadfast in the support of the great Scriptural principles, notwithstanding the scanty remuneration received by most. As regards that most important point viz, the inspection of our schools, unable to offer any payment to gentlemen who have devoted their inquiries to this particular work, we have again, this year, availed ourselves of the gratuitous offices of some of our body, and their reports appear to show that the condition of your schools has, at least, not deteriorated since the former periodical examination; and your committee can most sincerely answer that no pains will be spared, or never have been spared, on the part of the local clergy, to keep their schools in the highest state of proficiency, both in secular instruction and that which alone can make it a blessing—ins truction according to godliness. Does not the statement of this object address to all who feel the importance of such an education an urgent appeal to come forward with redoubled energy, in the support of a society with the prosperity of which the advancement of true religion is so intimately connected? Let but the liberality of that support be in some degree proportioned to the importance and emergency of the case, and your committee has no fear as to the result.

Mr. Horace Rochfort proposed the first resolution, as follows:—"That the society feels an unaltered conviction that the Scriptural instruction of every child having access to their schools is the true principle on which they ought to stand, and affords the best hope, under the Divine blessing, of the advancement of religion, peace, and happiness in the land." He said—My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I have, in the first place, to regret that some more worthy person had not been honoured by having this resolution entrusted to him to propose. In this resolution I feel that there is embodied two great principles—religious and secular education; and we are called upon this day to decide which we shall choose—a merely secular or a religious education. For my part, I believe that a merely secular education, unless based on religion, is worse than valueless; and, instead of placing secular instruction, I would place religious education first, as the groundwork of all education. (Hear, hear.) In comparing the National System with the Church Education one, the one pretends only to promote the worldly welfare, whilst the other secures not only the temporal but spiritual welfare of those who come under its operations. My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I am an advocate for the pure, unmutilated Word of God as the groundwork of education; that the Bible, the holy inspiration of God, the birthright and the heirloom of every British subject, should be open to all, free and unrestricted, and made the principal standard of education. (Hear, hear.) The society had proposed, as appeared from the report of the secretary, several concessions to Government, in order to obtain, if possible, a portion of the large State grant for educational purposes, in aid of their schools. I feel assured that neither the present Government, nor even a Conservative Government, would ever accede to the propositions of the Church Education Society. In the year 1845, the bishops and principal clergy of the Episcopal Church memorialled the Government for a portion of the State support, yielding every point save the one, that of making the Holy Scriptures the groundwork of all education. Now, my lord and gentlemen, I feel that the clergy had made the extreme limits of concession, and that by taking their final stand, on insisting that the Word of God should form the principal feature in their schools for the instruction of their youth, have urgent claims on our support. (Hear, hear.) But if the Church Educational schools can obtain no aid from Government, standing as they do on the high principles of God's Word, they must command the support of all who honour, believe, and respect that Word. (Hear.) Now, my lord, I cannot allude to the Church Education Society without drawing a contrast, a parallel, between it and the National System. The National System is on its trial before you this day. It is for you to decide whether its systematic exclusion from its schools of the Bible—save under such restrictions as renders it nugatory—or the consistent adoption of the Word of God by the Church Education Society shall meet with your approval. (Hear, hear.) The one places religion behind secular education, and the other places God's Word as the first great principle of all education. [The speaker here entered into the rules of the National Board, relative to the hours for the instruction of the children in the Scriptures] Now, when a Protestant minister, under these rules, enters a National School to teach the children of his flock in the Word of life, he is bound to warn the Roman Catholic children that are present to leave the room. What must the Protestant children think of that Word which the Roman Catholic schoolfellows are forbidden to hear. Can they respect and reverence it as they ought? Will they not say, if it is good for me it is good for my Roman Catholic brethren also? The supporters of the Church Education Society have come to the right and just conclusion of having no compromise, so far as the Word of God is concerned, with the National System. (Hear, hear.) In holding no communion with it, and in endeavouring to spread the Gospel throughout the land. Now, my lord, allow me to refer to the recent events which have taken place under the sunny sky of Italy. The great changes an revolutions which have passed over that beautiful land, and the political freedom which its inhabitants have attained, and why do I mention this?—it is merely to state that this liberty has only been the prelude to the extension of the Gospel. One result of which is that the Bible—God's Word—is now in such request that it is publicly sold in almost all the schools, nay, even in the bookstalls. Thus this glorious book, hitherto forbidden, is now eagerly sought after and perused with interest and avidity. The spread and knowledge of the Bible is inconsistent with slavery of either body or mind. (Hear, hear.) After some further remarks, Mr. Rochfort concluded, amidst loud applause, by moving the resolution.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Waterford seconded the resolution. He commenced by saying that he had not the slightest idea, when he came to attend the proceedings, that he would be called upon to address the meeting. He had promised to himself the enjoyment of a listener; but he could not refrain on that occasion from expressing his devoted adherence to the cause of Scriptural Education. (Applause.) He was glad to have the opportunity of addressing such a large body of the clergy and laity assembled for the purpose of advocating and upholding the truths of the Gospel, which had been given as an inheritance to the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) It was his deliberate conviction that every child should have full access to Scriptural teaching, but at the same time it was an unrighteous and unholy calumny to say that the Church Education Society was founded on, or favoured the principles of proselytism. (Hear, hear.) They used no force in the advocacy of our principles. Any children who came to the Church Education Society's schools were received and duly instructed in those eternal truths which were so necessary for their future peace and happiness. (Applause.) It was a great privilege which the Church Education Society enjoyed to educate not only in secular knowledge, but especially in the great doctrines of Christ, those youthful minds which were entrusted to their care. (Hear, hear.) The ministers of the Established Church had thrown upon them a grave duty—a duty for the proper discharge of which they were responsible to their fellow-men. They should labour unceasingly in the diffusion of the Word of God, without regard to human objects. (Hear, hear.) The late proposals, made by the heads of the Church Education Society, were exceedingly fair. In these concessions they rendered to Cæsar what they considered his due; but, when they found they would have to abandon their principles, and would be compelled to render to Cæsar that which belonged to God, they came to the determination of upholding Scriptural Education as the basis of all secular and religious instruction. (Applause.) The Church had spoken out faithfully but boldly on the occasion, and thank God there was every prospect of the cause being brought to a happy termination. (Applause.) He had been at the other side of the Channel on several occasions, advocating the cause of the Church Education Society, but never in his experience had he found so warm, so earnest, and so liberal a support as was manifested in England on his visit to that country some three months ago. In Liverpool, where they were tired of speech-making, his advocacy of the cause was hailed with enthusiasm. The outspoken convictions of truth had gained for the Church Education Society numerous friends. (Applause.) The people of England, he believed, were not only willing to give them a moral, but a pecuniary support. (Hear, hear.) The English people were, however, very practical. They did not generally assist the lazy or the idle, but they strenuously supported those who put their hands in their own pockets to assist themselves. He hoped the example of the English people would not be lost on the people of Ireland, and that the Church Education Society would neither want funds nor friends. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Henry H. Doyne proposed the following resolution:—"That in adhering to this principle they strenuously deny that they are chargeable with any infringement of the civil or religious liberties of any of their fellow-subjects.' He said, after the excellent speeches they had heard, he would not feel himself justified in making any lengthened observations, but, in his opinion, the poor man's child, to be educated profitably, should have the Word of God as his guide. No course of instruction, either moral or religious, can avail if it be not founded on it. (Hear, hear.) He could not bring himself to co-operate with the National System, because it excluded the Word of God from its teachings. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon the National System as a religious compromise—a compromise as detrimental to Roman Catholics as to the Church of England.

The Rev. Mr. M'Namara, deputation from the parent society, next addressed the meeting. The rev. gentleman entered into a minute but clear detail of the circumstances which surrounded the cause of Scriptural Education at the present moment, and concluded by stating that it never was in a more hopeful position, or deserved more the support of its friends. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wingfield seconded the resolution. He said it afforded him great satisfaction to assist at the proceedings of the meeting. He fervently hoped that the cause which they had assembled to advocate would, before long, be entirely triumphant, and that the Government, seeing that they were determined to aid themselves, that they were steadfast in their purposes, and united in their efforts, would, at no remote period, accord to the Church Education Society its due share of those funds which were expended in this country for educational purposes. (Hear, hear.) They should be prepared to vow unswerving fidelity to their principles, and his firm conviction was that success would crown their efforts. (Hear, hear.) If they were to sacrifice the principles of the society—if they were to adopt the National System of Education—God would not bless such an abandonment of His cause, or sanction such tergiversation. (Hear, hear.) It was with pain that he was compelled to refer to misconceptions on the part of venerated and respectable members of our Church. He deeply valued those men, but he could not listen to the voice of the syren which advised them to settle their differences, and join the National System of Education. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to assert that these men were guilty of an error in principle, but they were guilty of an error of judgment. This it was that embarrassed the best of causes. They should be all guided by their conscientious opinions, but they should be careful in forming such opinions against their judgments. (Hear, hear.) No man was infallible, but if a general of a brigade, in moving his flank or rear, made a mistake, so as to lose the battle, would not those in high places condemn him for want of judgment? (Hear, hear.) It had been said that those in high places should be infallible—that the Premier of England, for instance, ought to be infallible, careful, and exact in his principles, and to be armed against errors of judgment, lest he should bring the country he governed into trouble. Now, it was impossible for any man or body of men to be infallible; but errors of judgment could be avoided, and, if they were not, they led generally to bad results. Those who advised the Church Education Society to succumb to the National Board were a mournful instance of this fatal result. (Hear, hear.)

John Alexander, Esq., also briefly addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which, having been put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Sir John P. Wolseley said he felt highly honoured in being called on to move a grateful vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop of Ossory, for the interest which his lordship had always taken in the welfare of the society, and for his kindness in presiding on that important occasion.

Edward Sidney Stopford, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

The doxology was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

The collection at the doors was most satisfactory, and in every respect worthy of the earnestness and enthusiasm of all present during the proceedings.

THE EVENING MEETING.

There was also a meeting held in the evening in the same place, when, if possible, there was a more crowded and enthusiastic audience. The Rev. Mr. Macnamara and several of the local clergy took part in the proceedings.

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy was held last evening, at the Academy, Dawson-street. There was a large attendance of members. At eight o'clock, the chair was taken by the president,

REV. DR. TODD, S.F.T.C.D.

The Secretary, the Rev. Charles Graves, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

The Rev. Dr. Reeves continued his interesting paper on the "Ancient Order of Culdees in Ireland." Upon the last occasion he stated he examined the origin of *servans dei* or *caile dei*, as regarded Ireland, and in the present paper he treated the subject in connection with Scotland, England, and Wales. The primitive history of the Church of Scotland was essentially Irish, and Irish annals afforded most trustworthy material for the chronology of that country, as general literature did for the investigation of the subject in connection with England and other countries. The paper, which was exceedingly able and learned, traced the history of the Culdees, or ancient "monks" of Scotland, and their ancient and antiquated monastic institutions, from the earliest period until the name of *Caile dei*, or Culdees, was totally obliterated from the page of history, shortly prior to the Reformation. It was the received opinion of many learned writers on the subject that the Culdees, as they existed in Scotland, were Irish monks, or clergy who usurped the habits of the ancient clergy. The paper alluded to their modes of life, and the character of their ecclesiastical duties until their final disappearance from Scotland. At the close Dr. Reeves was warmly applauded.

The Very Rev. Dr. Graves moved that the paper be referred to the council for publication.

The motion was put, and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. the President communicated some interesting entries which he had taken from the Martyrology of St. Mary's Abbey, Navan. When at Oxford, last summer, he spent some time at the Bodleian Library, and amongst the treasures there preserved he met with a copy of the Roman Martyrology of the latter end of the fifteenth century, which formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Mary's at Navan. As regarded the book itself as a martyrology, there was nothing particularly interesting, but what occurred to him as most interesting were a number of obits of remarkable individuals connected with the neighbourhood of Navan. Entries of the kind, though unimportant in themselves, were of great use to genealogists as fixing dates, and he thought it might be interesting to the Academy it some of them were placed upon record. The obits were mentioned in the calendar of the martyrology, bearing dates at various periods of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. There could be no doubt of their authenticity, inasmuch as the entries were evidently made at the very time the events recorded occurred. The first entry he met with was the 4th of the Kalends of September, 1370, when there was recorded the obit of Thomas Devinish, abbot of Navan. "Martin White, 4th of the Kalends of September, 1338, obit, and left to the Monastery of St Mary's, of Navan a book of decrees and a Bible." Having read other interesting entries of the thirteenth century, taken from the Martyrology, the rev. president stated he had intended to exhibit to the Academy two ancient croziers, deposited in the museum by Dr. Russell, of St. Patrick's College; but as he was anxious Dr. Petrie, who had some interesting information respecting them, should be present, he would postpone doing so until next meeting, when it was to be hoped Dr. Petrie would be sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to attend.

Dr. Wilde brought before the notice of the meeting a collection of human bones and a portion of a skull which had been presented to the Academy by Mr. Young, of Island-bridge. They had been found three weeks ago by some workmen engaged excavating in a yard of Mr. Young's, at Island bridge. The skeleton when discovered was perfect, and beside it, at a considerable distance from the surface, were some Danish swords, and also a beam and scales, elegantly constructed, supposed to have been carried by the person whose skeleton was found, for weighing his gold. It was possible they would be able to construct from the fragments, so large a portion of the skull as to enable ethnologists to form an opinion as to the remainder. Three other remarkable discoveries had been made during the past year. Opposite St. Bride's Church were found, in a quantity of yellow clay, where the street had been excavated for the purposes of a sewer, a human skeleton, with a sword and spear lying by its side. They were at present at the City Hall, in possession of Mr. Neville, the city engineer, and it was to be hoped, for the cause of archæology, that they would be soon placed in the museum of the Academy, where they would be properly preserved. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Young, for his donation, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Abelthauser presented to the Academy an ancient seal, the donation of Charles Frizell, Esq., Castle Kevin, county Wicklow.

Rev. Dr. Todd explained that it was an ancient seal of the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland, with the arms of De Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and Constable of Scotland. It was a seal of the 14th century, and in the centre distinctly bore the figure of St. Andrew, with a peculiar cross. On the left hand side were represented the figure of a professor lecturing to a class of students who were represented as sitting opposite. Around was a Latin inscription.

A vote of thanks was passed to the donor.

The Rev. Dr. Graves acknowledged the donation of several important manuscript papers presented to the Academy by Government, through the kindness of the superintendents of the Ordnance Survey, Sir Henry James and Colonel Leech. In a complimentary speech, Dr. Graves acknowledged an offering of great value presented to the society by Dr. Wilde, namely the second part of the catalogue of the museum, containing a description of all the valuable antiquities collected therein. It was a work of about 400 pages, illustrated by 376 wood-cut engravings. It was unnecessary to refer to the difficulties which Dr. Wilde encountered. By his learning and labour he triumphantly had overcome all difficulties. Another small part would render the work complete, and then they would have an exact inventory of all the articles collected in their museum, as well as an accurate description of them. The present volume of 400 pages had, strictly speaking, cost the Academy nothing, for the funds available for the purpose, were subscribed by private individuals, to the amount of £160, and Government had given a grant of £200 towards the publication of the catalogue. There was a balance remaining in hands, for the production of the third portion of the catalogue. Dr. Wilde, by his zeal and learning, had rendered an important service to the Academy, and he hoped that service would be cordially acknowledged. He had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Wilde.

Lord Talbot de Malahide seconded the motion, and eulogised Dr. Wilde for the important service he had rendered the academy.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Wilde said the present vote of thanks was but part and parcel of that kind sympathy with his labours which he had experienced from the members of the Academy for a period of 21 years. In collecting information for the work, he had visited Copenhagen, Lund, Scandinavia, Christiana, Stockholm, Upsala, Berlin, Hanover, Mayence, and examined the antiquities collected in the splendid museums at those places. That had been his special donation to the catalogue, the third and concluding portion of which would not occupy more than about 120 pages, but which would contain a subscription of those golden treasures which were on the point of being put in their proper places. He hoped to be able to complete the third portion of the catalogue before the stated meeting of the Academy in March. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned to the refreshment-room.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S WINTER SHOW.

The winter show of fat cattle, farm and dairy produce, implements, &c., under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, will be opened this day, in the extensive agricultural hall belonging to the society. Careful preparations have been made by the Committee of Management to render the show in every respect a successful one. We understand that the entries are as numerous as in many of the sections as on any former occasion. These exhibitions, which are so intimately connected with the agricultural and social improvement of the country are, we regret to say, sometimes overlooked by parties who should take a more prominent interest in them, but the present exhibition, nevertheless, promises to be a most successful one. Most of the animals for exhibition have arrived, and few of the horned cattle are of an inferior class. The show of sheep and swine will be very fine, particularly the Southdowns, of which there are several pens. There will be a very large show of farm and dairy produce, including cereals, pulse, turnips, mangles, parsnips, carrots, potatoes, flax, hemp, wool, freize, butter, cheese, &c. Prizes will be awarded for fat stock in the several classes of oxen, cows, heifers, sheep, and swine. The judges will commence their duties this morning, and at the close of their adjudication visitors will be admitted. A military band will be in attendance, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is expected to be present.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

CHINA.

The *Times* says that when the allied armies landed in China there was a party of force and a party of fear in Pekin. The war party proposed to get rid of the invaders by dint of arms and strategy, and the old Chinese proposed to do it by delay and diplomacy.

Lord Elgin has had to treat with diplomatists who made promises which they had not the power to perform, and to break the power of the other party, who did not intend that the arguments should be more than subservient to their strategetic designs. The Chinese have themselves forced upon us the infliction of the punishment which seemed to be best adapted to teach those obdurate mandarins the necessity of keeping and abiding by the terms of treaties.

ROMAN DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

ROME DEC. 9TH.—Counts Trapani and Trani have arrived here. Count Trani leaves again this morning for Gaeta, whither Count Trapani will also return shortly.

PRUSSIA AND THE DANISH QUESTION.

A Berlin letter speaks of the probable retirement of M. Simon, the Minister of Justice.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that a perfect understanding has been come to between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna to take energetic measures against Denmark. The other governments of Germany have been solicited to send instructions to their representatives at the Diet to support the views of Prussia and Austria. They are expected to be unanimous on this question.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND FRANCIS II

The *Post* says, the Emperor Napoleon has lately addressed communications to the ex-King of Naples, pointing out to him the expediency of his withdrawing from Gaeta. If Francis II. refuses to follow this advice the Emperor will be liberated from his promise to keep open a retreat for the King, and the French fleet will quit the waters of Gaeta. The King's advisers have chosen to turn this charitable action to their political advantage.

AUSTRIA.

Chevalier Schmerling, a moderate Liberal, has been appointed Minister of State; but he is not yet gazetted.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, NOV. 29TH.—To-day having been appointed as a day of thanksgiving, business generally is suspended in this city. The cotton market is dull, but without alteration of moment since the close of the Canada's mails. Breadstuffs are easier, and provisions are dull; stocks are lower. The following are the latest quotations:—Illinois Central Railway Stock, 57¾; Erie Railway Stock 28½; New York Central Railway 74½. Nearly all the Banks of Charleston have suspended specie payments.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 29TH EVENING.—The sales of cotton in this market to-day amount to 10,500 bales. Middling is quoted 10 cents to 10½ per lb. Receipts of the last three days have been 34,000 bales.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

The shipment of £620,000 in gold by the *Persia*, is of far greater magnitude than any previous shipment ever made to New York. The *Times* says, that of the total amount no less than £300,000 was taken from the Liverpool branch bank, and such was the eagerness to ship that some amounts were put on board as late as 12 o'clock. A portion of the gold is believed to consist of bars, which were not withdrawn from the Bank of England. There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank in London on Saturday. The *Anglesey* has arrived from Melbourne with £232,000. The £995,000 Australian gold by the *Suffolk* arrived at the Bank on Saturday, but nearly the whole will be taken for the Continent. Between November 28th and Dec. 8th the total shipments of gold to America from Liverpool and Southampton amounted to £951,450.

The *Herald* says, there is an impression that a rise in the rate of discount will ensue if the shipments of specie to New York, are not speedily arrested.

The *Daily News* points out that some of the opinions on the bullion movements are controverted by facts Gold does go to America though it was asserted there could be no advantage or profit in sending it. The gold that was sent lately to France was to begin flowing back to us, but where is the prospect of its return. It has been inferred the gold will return as quickly from America as in 1857, but the *Daily News* says that it was chiefly a 10 per cent. rate of discount at the Bank of England which drew back the gold to London. America bid high for our capital and had it. In our distress we bid higher still, and drew back again as we do not now look for a panic here the reflux of gold will not occur so rapidly. The only way of getting it back is by increasing our own bid for it. This would be tantamount to a very stringent money market in England. Whether gold stops in America, or whether it returns there is at present a very great call for caution.

MR. DISRAELI AND CHURCH RATES.

The *Daily News* remarks that at length the Conservative party have what they have so long desired—a cry. Mr. Disraeli, at Amersham, has fallen back on the oldest tradition of his party—"Church and State."

The *Morning Herald*, in its notice of Mr. Disraeli's speech, says it is not satisfied with the present state of the law on church rates, and is convinced that its most striking defects must be removed if these rates are to be maintained.

SEBASTOPOL.—The aspect of the town, after landing, is exceedingly dismal; roofless houses in all directions meet the eye. Some walls are shattered by cannon balls, and others of stronger build retain the balls firmly still embedded in the stonework. In the streets, which have not been inhabited since the siege, all is one mass of *debris*. Pillars which once formed the porticoes of noble mansions lie broken in the dust, while the arcades they supported lean in every sort of grotesque malformation. The scene above the Admiralty (the only place the Government has rebuilt) is particularly striking, for here at one glance we can learn something of the ravages of war. The great military hospital is torn open and split in every direction; no longer acting as a blessing for those in distress, it stands a withered and blasted monument to the fierce passions of men. In front are the earthworks which obtained a world-wide reputation—now uprooted heaps of worthless soil. Standing on the still existing fragment of masonry in the Malakoff, one sees to the left, far over in the landscape, a new Greek church being built. It commemorates the thousands of Russian soldiers who lie interred around. More to the front stands the obelisk which marks the fight of Inkermann, not untouched by the rude hand of destruction. To the right is that interminable network of trenches where the little sign-post tells us so many French soldiers sleep. Their stations for attack now form their tombs. Far up on the height beyond is Cathcart's-hill, on the bleak top of which lie some of the bravest and noblest of our land. Around their lowly resting-place the wall, which had fallen into decay, has been lately repaired by Colonel Gowan, but as the stones are put together without mortar they may at any time fall again. Inside it looks neglected and uncared for, as if they who slept beneath had served our turn and were to be thought of no more. Further on, towards Inkermann, we have another graveyard; its walls, built up of loose stones, are low, and form an utterly insufficient protection the mounds within. Its monuments and tombstones, made of friable sandstone, are becoming worn with the weather. It is thus specially with the headstone of Capt. Hedley Vicars; the little side stones, too, of his grave are knocked about, and the flowers all removed except one wallflower. From other tombs the crosses are broken, and the general appearance of the whole is that of gross neglect. On the road to Balaklava there are several little English burial grounds in different states of preservation, but at the bend of the road, in the centre of the famous valley, there is one, and its wall is entirely broken down. Out of it, as the story goes, were dug the bones, among which was found the purse with 25 sovereigns; hence the reason for other graves being also opened and rifled. Whether among the scores of tons of bones which lie ready for shipment at Sebastopol there may be human bones it seems impossible to decide; some persons of information affirming it, while others deny it. Nor will the question be finally set at rest till some one of competent knowledge be sent to make a searching investigation. To take charge of the burial grounds Captain Mante, a Russian officer, has been already appointed by our Government at a salary of £100 per annum. He has been in office for some time; but either from indifference, or dislike of his new post, no effort seems to have been made by him towards remedying the existing evils. It would be well to associate with him some Englishman who would take an interest in the matter; or, what would be much better, to replace him by a respectable English sexton. But having now occupied so much of your space I must break off. In another letter I may ask you to give insertion to some further details.—*Levant Herald.*

SUPPLEMENTAL FRENCH TREATY.—We may congratulate ourselves that the course of free trade, upon which we ventured now fifteen years ago, is adopted by our neighbours. But the first step of the French Government is much more adventurous than ours; they propose that the new tariff shall come into operation not later than the 1st October next. We took three years of grace before we permitted our tariff to become law. The principle of the tariff is much in advance of that of ours in 1846; for, whilst we then set free corn and grain, we had to deal by subsequent acts with sugar and ships, and in successive budgets we have dealt with other commodities. But the French Treaty takes a bold step in advance; it fixes the duty on British manufactures and imports at 30 per cent., an amount which raised an outcry at one time of injustice to certain of the lower species of manufactures. That has been set right by an adoption of ad valorem duties and differential duties. Where merchandise is imported the character of which varies in value, the ad valorem tariff is adopted; but where there is no substantial difference in degree, a specific duty is the rule. Of course there will be difficulties at first, for no human work is perfect; but if traders on both sides of the Channel show as steady a determination to overcome them as the author of the treaty has shown, the difficulties will vanish.—*Spectator.*

COMPARATIVE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.—The Excise returns for the past nine months disclose some suggestive facts. The quantity of home spirits retained for consumption in England and Wales was 7,543,667 gallons; Ireland, 4,044,259 gallons; while Scotland, with its comparatively small population, figures for 4,756,590 gallons.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The weather still continues comparatively fine. Towards evening yesterday a dense fog spread gradually over this district, and the fog-bell continued to peal forth its notes of warning during the greater part of the night.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant did not leave Kingstown yesterday, as was generally expected. It is, however, now stated that he will leave Kingstown on Wednesday morning, in the City of Dublin mail steamboat for Holyhead, *en route* for London, where he will remain until after the Christmas holidays.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, December 8, £8 8s 1d; total amount received from the commencement, £187 7s 6d; total number of depositors, 324.

BLACKROCK IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning a meeting of the Blackrock Township Improvement Commissioners was held at their board-room in the Dispensary, Blackrock—Thomas Dixon, Esq., J.P., in the chair. The other commissioners present were—Messrs. Alma, Ormsby, Stormont, Richardson, Scully, Kelly, Wilkinson, M'Nally, Tottenham.

The Chairman stated that the business which the meeting had to transact was the striking of a rate on the present poor law valuation. After some conversation on the subject, a rate of 6d in the pound was agreed to on the entire rateable property of the township, which amounts to £14,248 16s 3d

The clerk was directed to communicate with the Hibernian and Alliance Gas Companies, and to obtain from them an estimate for the permanent supply of gas for the township of Blackrock. The meeting then adjourned, until Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, at nine o'clock.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

IRISH MISSION UNION PRAYER MEETING.—Last night, at 8 o'clock, the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above mission was held in the Metropolitan Hall, when the undermentioned clergymen, belonging to different religious denominations within the city were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings:—The Rev. Thomas Scott in the chair; Rev. George Gilly, T. Nelson, ——— Ramsay, junior; Hunt Jackson, and John Moran. The proceedings were commenced with singing a hymn, after which the various clergymen continued alternately to engage in reading the Scriptures and in prayer, until the meeting closed in solemn form, shortly before 10 o'clock.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE BY FIRE-ESCAPES IN LONDON.—On Sunday morning, a few minutes past 4 o'clock Police-constable John Arrow, No. 282, of the M division, while passing along the Blackfriars-road, had his attention directed to a fire in the premises belonging to Mr. H. Johns, known as the "Redan Stores" (ale and refreshment rooms), 46½, Blackfriars-road. The officer raised an immediate alarm, not only in the main road, but also in Cross-street, the back of the houses there abutting upon those in the road. The Royal Society's escapes from Surrey Chapel and Union-street, in the borough, promptly attended, but during the brief interval the fire had made fearful progress. The back part of Messrs Page and Tibb's, the druggists, &c., as well as the roof, was also enveloped in flames. Fire-escape conductors Tordof and Wheatley, upon their arrival, at once placed their machines in front of the houses in the road and also against those in Cross-street. So dense, however, was the smoke in this street that some of the inmates, living near were unable to descend the staircases of their houses, and Mr. Stanley, his wife, and daughter, were brought down the escape by Conductor Tordof. Mr. and Mrs. Panter, next door to the Redan stores, being unable, on account of the violence of the fire and the strength of the heated smoke, to descend the stairs were obliged to get upon the roof of their own house, and, having passed over the top of several others, they jumped upon the roof of the Teetotal-hall in Cross-street, from which they were safely extricated by means of the fire-escapes. Several other persons were also saved by the conductors, making the total number nine or ten.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS CLERGY.—The *Weekly Register*, a Roman Catholic paper published in London, has the following report of how the State and Church get on in France:—

"Pius IX. has just written to Cardinal Morlot to ask him to resign his place at Grand Aumoner, and member of the privy council, or at least not to take the trouble to convoke in future. The cardinal has replied that he was weary of rank and honour, and that if he resigned his civil offices he would resign his see also; as if he made no distinction between that which he holds by his consecration and investiture, and that which was conferred upon him by a stroke of the Emperor's pen. But in view of the danger of having a Conquereal on the chair of St. Denis, the Holy Father ceased to insist.

The Abbe Maret has offered his resignation to the Emperor, who replied, that he should make no fresh appointments till Rome had accepted this. No later than yesterday the Bishop of Versailles, relying on the devotion which he had shown to the Emperor, went to him to try and make him feel the woes of his Church, and to remind him of the end of his uncle. The Emperor listened to him patiently with his cigar in his mouth, and at last said, "Monseigneur, your distress does you credit, but the temporal power is no longer compatible with our civilisation, and we must put an end to it, as I put out my cigar." Mgr. Mauthe was not much edified with the cynism of his Charlemagne."

DUELLING IN RUSSIA.—A letter of Nov. 20, dated from Stavropol (in the province of Cis-Caucasus), addressed to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, says:—"A duel has just been fought between two young lieutenants of the Russian army of the Caucasus, Prince de Gortchakoff and Baron de Fittingoff. The weapons chosen were pistols, and it was agreed that the combatants, after being placed in position, should be blindfolded, and that then the word "fire" should be given by one of the three "witnesses," to be chosen by lot. The parties fired simultaneously. Prince de Gortchakoff was not touched, but the Baron de Fittingoff fell dead, with a ball through his heart. The prince and the three witnesses, M. de Schack, lieutenant; de Nippa, sub-lieutenant; and Chomontow, a major on the staff, were arrested, and brought to a court-martial at Stavropol. The public prosecutor called for a rigorous application of the new law, which has had a most wholesome effect in checking the practice of duelling, till lately so frightfully prevalent in the Russian army. According to this law officers who fight duels are liable to be deprived of their commissions, their decorations, and all the rights and privilege of nobility, and moreover, to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress; non-commissioned officers and soldiers are subjected to very severe corporal punishments. In this case the court-martial, taking into consideration that Prince de Gortchakoff had distinguished himself by his courage in several battles, as was proved by his many scars, that MM. de Schack and de Nippa were very young (under nineteen), and that the former, having been born and brought up in Germany, might possibly not have been entirely aware of the extreme severity of the Russian law with regard to duels, and that M. Chomontow had before the combat made the most praiseworthy efforts to prevent it from taking place, and had only consented to be a witness in the hope of effecting a reconciliation—was of opinion that the extreme rigour of the law should be modified by the exercise of their discretionary power. Accordingly they only sentenced Prince de Gortchakoff and Lieutenants de Schack and de Nippa to be deprived of their military rank and decorations, and to serve in the army as private soldiers, until by some brilliant service they should deserve to have the attention of the Emperor called to their case. As to M. Chomontow, he was only sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the casemates of a fortress."

DR. M. V. BLY.—Necromancy in some shape or other is one of the fashions of the day, now descending into the prosaic card-trick, now soaring into the more mysterious region of spirits and mediums—(Priscian would have preferred "Media"); now boasting that it can restore a burnt pocket-handkerchief without the aid of a double-bottomed casket, now more awfully pretending to maintain an intercourse between the living and the dead. The gentleman who years ago would have been burnt for a wizard now finds the black art a very convenient source of revenue, and really this art is splitting into so many departments that we may in time have a numerous body of conjurors, who will all thrive merrily without jostling one against the other. Among necromancers of the more mystical school Dr. M. V. Bly, a newly-arrived American professor, who displays his wonders at the New York Hotel, Leicester-square, is likely to take a conspicuous place. Indeed, he has already puzzled many connoisseurs, accustomed to all the marvellous illusions of the last 20 years; not only does he abstain from the use of apparatus, but he even refuses the advantage of distance, the person to whom he displays his proficiency being invited to sit with him at the same table—an ordinary piece of mahogany, with its legs perfectly visible, and consequently as far above suspicion as the required reputation of Cæsar's wife. Thus brought face to face with the magician, the visiter writes with a pencil the names of a number of persons on some scraps of paper, which he immediately crushes up into little pellets without giving Dr. Bly the least chance of seeing the inscription. The learned doctor is at once seized with a convulsive trembling of the true Pythian kind, and frantically snatching up a pencil writes backwards a short note, signed with one of the names contained in the pellets. He also orders his visiter to put the pellets into sealed envelopes, and picks them out by name, when repeated crumpling has rendered the inscriptions almost illegible to the writer himself. The information contained in the notes written by the doctor is not of a very exciting description, but how he acquires knowledge of the names, hastily written as they are, and crushed up immediately—this is really a mystery, especially as the feat is performed under circumstances which seem to preclude the possibility of collusion. Indeed, the exhibition ordinarily takes place in the presence of a very select few, any one of whom is at perfect liberty to take the post of honour at the table and test the professor to his heart's content. Sometimes an imposing variety is given to the exploit by the appearance of the name in red letters on the doctor's wrist. Details of this kind, as well as the convulsive movements of the magician, and the noises occasionally elicited from the table, will be set down by the sceptical as belonging to the hocus pocus of the art—but how did the name get into the doctor's head? That's the real question.

The China telegrams are expected to reach London on Tuesday or Wednesday.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC., 6TH.—The first two volumes of the history of the Commercial Treaty with England have appeared; they chiefly relate to metals. It is expected this work, which is to consist of seven folio volumes, containing all the depositions of witnesses made before the Superior Council, will be completed towards the end of January.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the departments, stating that, at the request of the principal game dealers, it has been decided that the bird known in Scotland as "the grouse," but which is nowhere to be found in France (what a humiliating admission for a Frenchman !), shall be admitted free of duty into France, at all times throughout the year.

The trial of the editor of the *Opinion Nationale* having terminated, the editor of the *Union*, Colonel MacSheehy, was called before the Tribunal of Correctional Police yesterday, to answer the charge of having published, "with bad faith, a piece of news likely to disturb the public peace." The printer was also cited as being accessory, but the case was not proceeded with, as M. Berryer, the well-known advocate, was unable to attend. The trial has been postponed until next week.

The *Giornale di Roma* contains an official denial of the report which has been in circulation for some time, to the effect that negociations were going on between the Piedmontese Government and the Pope, for the adjustment of the difficulties existing between them.

The Prefect of the Seine has just issued a decree, by which the indemnity of 4,500,000f., awarded by the jury for the part of the Parc de Monceaux, expropriated in order to make room for the new Boulevard Malesherbes, is made over to the Queen Marie Amelie, widow of King Louis Philippe, and to her children and heirs for ever.

The *Wurtemberg Moniteur*, in alluding to the recent visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Wurtemberg, says it was merely the realisation of a wish, long entertained by the Emperor, of returning a visit which the oldest of German Princes had paid him in Austria, and had nothing whatever to do with politics.

The Minister of Finance has issued a notice, stating that on the 18th of February he will receive tenders for the supply of 9,000 tons of foreign tobacco in leaf, exclusively for the Imperial manufactories at Bordeaux, Havre, and Marseilles. What will the anti-smokers say to this evidence of the increase in the use of the noxious weed ?

M. de Persigny has arrived and taken up his residence in the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior.

The work of beautifying the Bois de Vesinet is fast approaching completion. There are now four lakes, besides rivers and cascades, which are supplied with water from the Seine by means of a steam pump at Pont Marly. When it is all finished there will be 1,125 acres of pleasure-ground, laid out with the greatest taste, and forming a most healthy place of recreation for the inhabitants of that side of the city.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that a treaty of commerce has just been concluded between Russia and Austria. The convention is based on the principle of reciprocity, and makes no change in the customs tariff of the two countries.

Prince Napoleon has returned from his excursion in Switzerland. A telegram received last night mentions the death of the Count of Syracuse at Pisa, from an attack of apoplexy. A colossal bust of Caracalla, found at Drama, in Macedonia, has just been presented to the Louvre. It is said the Camp at Chalons will be occupied by the army in April, as before, under the command of Marshal MacMahon. The morning papers contradict their previous reports of the death of the Archbishop of Auch, but add that he is seriously indisposed. The subscription opened at Libourne, for the purpose of erecting a statue to the late Duke Decazes, has already reached the sum of 1,800f.

PARIS, DEC. 8.—The recent murder of the unfortunate M. Poinsot, President of the Fourth Chamber of the Imperial Court, has filled everyone with horror and consternation. Nothing else is talked of. Apart from the universal regret at the melancholy death of this estimable man, who was well known and respected here, a painful feeling has arisen in the minds of people, at the idea of a murder having been committed with such extreme facility while travelling in a railway carriage. M. Poinsot was in the habit of going to the country to collect his rents, and it was thought he had done so on this occasion, but such was not the case. The murderer, however, no doubt, thought he had, as the unfortunate gentleman wore a courier bag, such as travellers usually carry their money in. There are various reports as to the instrument with which the murder was perpetrated. The best informed say it was a pistol; but though there were cries heard by the passengers in the next compartment, no one seems to have heard any report of firearms. Immediately on the arrival of the train in Paris the melancholy intelligence was made known, and spread like wild-fire over the city. A special train full of detectives was despatched at once to the spot where several persons stated they had seen an individual jump out of one of the carriages. From the marks on the ground the place has been identified, and as the person was seen to hurry off across the fields it is thought the police will not be long in tracking him out. The funeral of poor M. Poinsot is arranged to take place to-day, and it is expected it will be the most numerously-attended funeral that has taken place here for a very long time, as all are anxious to testify their respect to his memory.

The *Patrie* says that the organisation of the chief military commands in the army of Southern Italy is now completed, and, as is the case in France, each command will be filled by a marshal or general of the army. Naples will be the head-quarters of one, and Palermo of another ; there will be a sub-command at Aquila in the Abruzzi, and another at Reggio in Calabria, and for Sicily one at Messina.

The action brought by M. Lemayrie against six of the Paris journals, for refusing to insert a letter from him, in answer to an article published by them, came on for hearing yesterday. The plaintiff was nonsuited, and condemned to pay the costs, on the grounds that the defendants had a right to refuse an insertion which the law did not compel them to make.

The agent of the Princes of Orleans has written a letter to the several journals, relative to the expropriation of the Parc de Monceaux ; he says this domain, which belonged to the Princes of the House of Orleans, was divided into two parts, one belonging to Louis Philippe's branch and the other to that of his sister, the Princess Adelaide. It is the price of the latter which has been given to the Princes, not the former, which has been declared the property of the State.

Prince Charles, Duke of Schleswig Holstein, is here, and had an interview with the Emperor yesterday.

A curious instance of presence of mind is recorded of an engine-driver a few days ago. When the King of Holland was travelling by special train from Amsterdam to Arnheim. On entering the station at the latter place, the man perceived a carriage across the line, and finding it impossible to stop his engine, he put on full steam and dashed at the carriage, smashing it to pieces and passing over it in safety ; the King did not experience the slightest shock, and was not aware of the circumstance until afterwards. Some workmen near Vienne (Isere) have just found three gold sous coined at Marseilles, in the reign of Childebert, they are very rough and badly made, but as the coin is rare now they are valued. The steam corvette Cator, at Toulon, has been ordered to be ready to accompany the English steamer William, to assist in laying down the electric cable between Marseilles and Algeria. Letters from the south of France mention having had incessant rain there for the last fortnight, and that the mildness of the temperature is more like May than December. It is the same here.

COUNT DE PERSIGNY'S ADDRESS TO THE PREFECTS ON THE LIMITS OF THE PRESS.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed the following circular to the prefects on the system which ought to be pursued relative to the press of France:—

"PARIS, DEC. 6.—Monsieur le Prefet,—Charged with the discretionary power which the law on the press confers on the Minister of the Interior, I am anxious to make known to you clearly in what spirit I intend to exercise that power.

"I have just been living among a people who may be justly proud of their institutions; where the liberty of the press is openly exercised, without being a danger either to the State, to public order, or to the safety of persons and of things; and where, useful to all parties, appealed to and respected by all, it forms the surest guarantee of public liberty, of order, and of the prosperity of the country. I have long witnessed that noble spectacle ; and, if formerly I had not liked true liberty, I should have acquired a taste for it in that country.

"As England, therefore, has preceded us in that career, it is natural that we should endeavour to ascertain by what means she has succeeded in assimilating to herself the liberty of the press, which amongst us still meets with so many enemies, excites so much uneasiness, and presents so many dangers. Let us then see how this great problem has been solved in England, and, like the Romans, who constantly improving their means of fighting, adopted even the weapons of their enemies, let us profit by the example of our rivals in glory and in power.

"When we study the law on the press in England from the period of the accession of the House of Hanover, we are first of all struck with its extreme rigour. The passions of the times and the violent struggle between the partisans of two rival dynasties and of two opposite religions appear at first to explain this terrible legislation ; but when we arrive at the present period, when nothing of the passions of the last century exists, and when, nevertheless, we behold the new laws inspired by the same spirit of severity, by the same political preoccupations, and interdicting quite as absolutely the same thing, we cannot but be struck by the contrast which is to be remarked between the extreme liberty which in our eyes is enjoyed by the English press, and the rigour of the laws which govern it ; the question presents itself as to the cause of this phenomenon, which appears so strange, and as it bursts forth at each page of the history of England, and at each article of her legislation, astonishment is felt that it should have been so long the custom on the Continent to invoke the example of England, not only for the purpose of claiming the great freedom enjoyed by the English press, but also other liberties which the most severe and most rigorous legislation interdicts to this latter.

"Thus, down to the complete annihilation of the party of the Stuarts, the English laws on the press appear to have had a only a single object—to defend the new dynasty against its political or religious enemies, and to interdict, in the name of liberty, as it were, the arms and instruments of liberty to the adversaries of the new institutions of the country. From 1692, already under William of Orange, to the fall of the Stuart party, in place of the censorship which had for some time existed under him, but which was a mild measure compared to what followed, the *regime* of the press, of books, of journals, of publications of all kinds, were subjected to the jurisdiction of the common law.

"To understand the character of that jurisdiction, it must be stated that, contrary to the statute law, which is the law written and voted by the Parliament, the common law is the unwritten law—*lex non scripta*—which remains in the memory and conscience of the judges, interpreting the traditions of the past ; that this law gives a discretionary power to the judges of the Crown as regards the penalties to be pronounced after the verdict of the jury ; and that thus, during all the time that the House of Hanover had in the interior political or religious enemies—that is to say, during all that period of passions and violence—the judges of the Crown exercised the rigorous right of condemning any person guilty of having written, published, or printed attacks on the Crown and the State, not only to fine, imprisonment, scourging, and the pillory, but even to death; and that, not as now, on a declaration of the jury on the offence itself, but on the simple declaration on the fact—Is such a person the author, publisher, or printer of such a work?

"Now, if we reflect that the judges nominated by the Crown were chosen from among the most zealous partisans of the House of Hanover, and were even liable, up to 1760, to dismissal by the Crown, it may be imagined what was the liberty of the press for the partisans of the Stuarts; for the Jacobites, the Catholics or Papists as they were then called, and other enemies of the State. It was only at the end of the last century, when the House of Hanover had been long consolidated, the party of the Stuarts annihilated, and that of the Catholics subjected, that on public opinion demanding a modification of this rigorous legislation, Fox obtained from Parliament a bill for applying the verdict of the jury not to the fact alone, but to the character of the seditious publication or libel, which alteration naturally made the legislation on the matter considerably milder.

"I will not here dwell on details by enumerating the arms which the English legislation has placed at the disposal of the Government ; but I will cite two characteristic circumstances which will serve to show in what spirit our neighbours regard the press.

"Twenty-five years after Fox's Bill, when England saw herself at the very height of power, and only thought thenceforth of enjoying her liberties in peace, it happened that after a serious economical crisis, caused by the dearness of provisions, and the heavy burden of taxation consequent on the war, and also favoured by the unpopularity of the Prince Regent—it happened, I say, that a kind of republican doctrine spreading in the country caused serious uneasiness to the authorities, and that juries, intimidated or influenced by the new opinions, and using largely the enactments of Fox's Bill, often prevented the judges of the Crown from applying to the delinquents the principles of the common law. In those new circumstances the English Parliament did not hesitate to give the Government the means of forcing the jury to defend the State, and, in consequence, a law was enacted in 1819 which punished by fine and imprisonment, and, in case of a second conviction, with transportation, the author, publisher, and printer of any seditious writing or libel against the King, the Royal family, the Regent, the Government, the Constitution, and either House of Parliament ; and this was effected by means of provisions so minute, so precise, that it was scarcely possible for the conscience of jurymen to avoid meeting the necessities of the State.

"But when the crisis of 1848 came on, and with it new emotions, and new parties hostile to established order, further difficulties were experienced from juries. The necessity was then felt of determining with still greater clearness and precision the attacks to which the State might be exposed ; and a new law, intituled 'An Act for better assuring the security of the Crown and of the Government,' was accordingly added to the terrible arsenal of English legislation. This time the success was complete—the weapon was so keenly sharpened that it triumphed over even an Irish jury, and on their verdict two journalists guilty of seditious libels (John Mitchel and John Machin*), were condemned by the judges of the Crown to 14 years' transportation with hard labour.

"And now, can any one suppose that, if these judicial expedients, in conformity with the genius of the Anglo-Norman race, proved inefficient, England would be brought to a halt by mere theories ? Certainly not. Ever faithful to her grand principle that, before being a free people, it is necessary to be a united one, England, which, in the past century, shrank from employing no means when it was necessary to defend the dynasty of her choice, would not hesitate now if any new peril menaced the State.

"In recapitulation, the spirit of the English legislation, as regards the press, may be thus summed up : —Complete liberty for whatever is an advantage or not dangerous for the State, and negation of all liberty of attacking the State ; so that the liberty which the English press enjoys so completely is, in reality, the expression of the political and social situation of the country. As there is not at present any party, any sensible man, who would for a moment think of overthrowing either the Queen, or the Government, or the Parliament, or the Constitution, there is no ground for any kind of interference with the liberty of the press, which is an advantage for all. But if any party should arise and propose to overthrow the State for the benefit of some other dynasty or doctrine, from that moment the liberty of the press would cease to exist for that party.

"Thus when, whether in France or elsewhere, declared enemies of an established Government adduce the example of England to claim the liberty of attacking the existing policy, by means of the press, they act under mistaken views. When the utter indignant invectives because they are not allowed to attack the State, if their indignation is sincere, they misunderstand the conditions of liberty possible among men, and at all events they calumniate English liberty.

"The truth is that the example of England proves to us on the contrary, and in the most striking manner, that the liberty of the press must follow, not precede, the consolidation of a new State or new dynasty ; that as long as there are parties hostile to the established order, struggling not like the Tories and Whigs for the Ministry, but as the Jacobites formerly did, to overthrow the throne—that is to say, as long as there are nations within the nation, liberty can be given to the enemies of established order only among degenerate nations, who, like the Greeks of the Lower Empire, prefer the right to quarrel and to destroy themselves to the safety of the State.

"And now, Monsieur le Prefet, I need scarcely draw up the instructions which I have to give you. If all parties, all writers, really submitting to the constitutive laws of our society, to universal suffrage, which has founded the throne of the Napoleons in order to make it the basis of our institutions ; if those parties, those writers, respecting the will of the French people, only desire the liberty of the press for the maintenance and prosperity of the State, then they have, in fact and in law, the liberty of the press in England, and the law on warnings becomes a dead letter. That abuses in society or in the Government be exposed—that the acts of the administration be discussed—that injustice be revealed—that the movement of ideas, of sentiments, of contrary opinions shall everywhere awaken social, political, commercial, and industrial life—who can reasonably complain?

"But if there are parties who propose to themselves not to have their ideas, their doctrines, and their sentiments accepted by the Government of the State, but to overthrow the State itself—to oppose to the Government such another Government—and to the dynasty another dynasty—then, whatever may be the weakness of those parties, respect for national will, public interest, and the law do not permit that passions hostile to established order shall be kept alive; for, without speaking even of any danger, all that retards the fusion of parties in the great family of the State retards, at the same time, the enjoyment of the liberties of our country.

"As to the instrument which the law at present existing places in my hands by the system of warnings I have not to discuss it. Nevertheless, if I may be allowed to express my opinion candidly, and without circumlocution, that system, as an exceptional measure subordinate to the exigencies imposed by the establishment of a new order of things, is, doubtless, in principle as dictatorial as that founded by the defenders of the House of Hanover ; but in application it is more frank and more sincere than if it were disguised under judicial forms, in the manner of the Hanoverians. It is likewise infinitely more in conformity with the manners and situation of our country. It is doubtless a difficult matter, as it has been in England, to define the point which separates useful discussion from that which is injurious to the State. It is an affair of conscience as delicate for a Neapoleonian Minister as for a Hanoverian judge; but what I say is, that if I am ready not to draw back before any responsibility, in interdicting the press to make attacks on the State, under whatever pretext, or with whatever authority they may be made, on the other hand I will not consult any private considerations, from whatever quarter they may come, in the resolutions I shall have to take for the purpose of constantly favouring in our country the acclimation, if I may use the expression, of the habits of free discussion.

"Such, Monsieur le Prefet, is the order of ideas which I recommend to your attention, and which I beg you to take as your rule of conduct in all the propositions which you may have to submit to me. Do not forget that the more exceptional the discretionary power of the Administration is over the press, the more should the exercise of it be directed by a scrupulous good faith. Call to mind more particularly that it is in the interest of the State, and not of the Administration, that this power has been delegated to my Ministry. Let not your acts therefore shelter themselves behind that protection, but let them, on the contrary, be like mine, exposed to public discussion. Lastly, inspire yourself with the great example set you by the Emperor, and be assured that it is only by your zeal for the public interest that you will prove your devotedness to him.—Accept, &c.,

"F. DE PERSIGNY."

* This is a misprint, we presume ; it should be John Martin.

TURKEY.

The report of the Grand Vizier to the Sultan on the result of his recent inquiry into alleged abuses of administration in Roumelia has just been published. The Grand Vizier does not deny that disorders exist, but he repels the assertion that there is any systematic persecution of Christians :—

"On my arrival in the province of Nish—the centre from which most of the complaints had proceeded—I immediately formed an extraordinary court, composed of the Mussulman and Christian officials attached to my mission, the members of the Provincial Council, and also the Greek Metropolitan, in order to examine into all the matters, a list of which had been communicated to your Government before my departure from Constantinople. I have the honour to lay before the eyes of your Imperial Majesty the annexed abstract of the labours of the said court ; the numerous documents belonging to it have been committed to the archives of the Sublime Porte.

"Your Imperial Majesty will see by the documents submitted to your high appreciation, and I affirm it in the most solemn manner, that I have found no indication of the alleged system of persecution organised by Mussulman fanaticism against the Christians; the assassinations, violations, robberies, and spoliations, the list of which had even been put before friendly and allied Courts, have almost all disappeared before the conscientious examination of the court. Each matter has been made the object of a special inquiry; no legal method has been omitted.

"Does this mean that I have not had to repress or to punish any crime, or any misdeed ? No, Sire ; it would be to misunderstand human nature, and to put forward a ridiculous pretension, to deny the existence of disorders which the best organised Governments have not yet been able to get rid of. What I mean to lay down, and that which results from my inquiries, is that it is completely untrue that your Christian subjects have to complain of the least systematic persecution on the part of their Mussulman fellow-countrymen ; that, as in all human society, each community furnishes its contingent of criminals calling for the severity of justice; and that the contents of the list above named have existed only in the minds of those who seek to lower us in the sight of foreign Powers. I have had to prolong my stay at Nish to have time to establish clearly the truth of that which I take the liberty to advance, and in order to form a just idea of what the inhabitants require for the increase of their prosperity.

"After having ended the faithful narration of this part of my mission, I beg permission to submit equally to your Majesty the information which I collected respecting the general administration of the provinces that I passed through, and the provisional measures which I adopted, and the branches of the administration requiring prompt and serious reform. The method of farming the tithes, the organisation of the rural police, the state of the roads, give to all subjects without distinction just cause for complaining of the administration. The creation of a few criminal courts, offering to accused persons all kinds of guarantees, is one of the reforms which would answer to the wishes of the country, and to the paternal desires of your Imperial Majesty. The regulations which at present establish the levying of the land tax, and of the indirect taxes (*russum*) also require some reforms.

"I take the liberty to place at the foot of the throne of your Majesty the provisional measures with respect to several of these important matters which I established in the provinces which I have just visited, and which I have sent to the governors of the district which I was unable to visit personally.

"Amongst the abuses which I discovered I think it my duty to point out one which does require an efficacious repression. I wish to speak of the not very edifying conduct of some members of the higher Greek clergy in Roumelia. Whilst doing justice to the respectability of most of the members composing this body, I cannot refrain from stating that there are some who, disregarding the nature of their religious mission, allow themselves abuses in every respect unworthy of the character with which they are clothed. I reserve to myself to submit in a short time to your Majesty's sanction the labours of the provisional commission which your Government has instituted at the patriarchate for settling the conditions of eligibility to the episcopate. It is to be hoped that the faithful and religious execution of this regulation will put an end to this state of things, which injures the reputation of the clergy at the same time that it oppresses the Christian subjects.

"Your Majesty's Government, in conformity with your commands, Sire, is occupying itself actively and seriously with the preparation of measures for each of the matters in question ; these measures will shortly be submitted to the high approbation of your Majesty."

THE STATE OF INDIA.

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS DATED ALMORAH, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1860.

Colonel Sykes, I see with pleasure, still fights our battles most valiantly, though unfortunately with little success. I notice the reading of the Amalgamation of the Army Bill has passed ; of course we are cooked and done for, and once well in the clutches of the Horse Guards, our poor service is pretty well knocked on the head. When I see all these things happen, and such a number of worthy and experienced officers shelved just as they expected to obtain the paying rewards of their long service, with large families, &c., why, egad ! I always rejoice at having remained single, and prepared for any damnable injustice that selfish interests cast in our lot. Indians are thoroughly disgusted with the way their services are considered by their countrymen in the House of Commons. The way this bill has been passed through shows their utter callousness for our dearest interests ; it was, to say the least of it, an indecent haste, and members knew nothing, and cared less, about the whole business. Some celebrated men, now gathered to their fathers, have left behind them opinions which may yet turn out most correct, viz. :—"The day will be a terrible one to India when we are governed by the Houses of Parliament and our army in the hands of the Horse Guards." At all events, it afforded me pleasure and satisfaction on seeing Colonel Sykes get up in the House, and accept the challenge of Sir Charles Wood to show that a local army was most necessary , and his being called at once "to order" proves the justice and the force of his arguments ; we have, indeed, few men who can favour our interests there, and most of them are too indifferent, too inefficient, and too prosy. Had the colonel only had at his side half-a-dozen upright men like himself !

As to my position, I am anxiously waiting for my captaincy, and I hope I shall get it this time, and that everlasting Delhi prize money, and then—taking all considerations into steady and well-matured reflection—give up the idea of command, take my furlough, of which no one can deprive me, and live amidst all those I hold most dear, for a good spell of three years. The thought of it makes my heart beat the quicker—try and make interest while at home, because our India will be governed by a majority of the House of Commons, and a pretty kettle of fish they will make of it, what with their amalgamation, and a parcel of ignorant votes upon subjects of which not a third, really and truly, will understand an iota. Old Indians used to take an interest in the country, think it and themselves as one, as a country squire does of his lands. Now all that is gone; grab the rupees and bolt as fast as you can, is the cry of the injured men of the present day. Whether things go straight or crooked, bah ! who cares ? and, my dear father, mark what I tell you now—I should be not surprised that the next mutiny will be not among the blacks but the Europeans. I deeply regret the old Company at Leadenhall-street. Formerly we had the Queen's troops against the Company's to check each other, but now this safety is lost. Altogether the affairs of this country offer a very gloomy prospect for the future, believe me. A yearly deficiency, general discontent amidst the European community, insecurity of life, and last, not least, governed by the majority of a House of Commons which professedly avows its ignorance of India and Indian subjects.

COPYING PICTURES IN PUBLIC GALLERIES.—The painters and purchasers of pictures should be equally anxious to see the present system of copying in the public galleries of art, noticed in the *Athenæum* of to-day (Dec. 1), made the subject of a speedy and stringent revision by the authorities. To prevent frauds by unscrupulous dealers it might be a good plan to order every copy, before it is allowed to be removed from the gallery, to be stamped by an official with the word "copy," and the name of the gallery in which it is made ; it might also be a useful rule that no picture should be copied in full the same size as the original. As regards the use of copying, I believe that no student who hopes or expects to gain even an humble place in his profession, will ever be found wasting his time in making saleable copies. A few weeks ago I was in Florence, when an old man was pointed out to me among the copyists, who for forty years had done nothing but multiply copies of some of Raffaelle's works—the "Cardellino," the "Seggiola," it little matters which or what—but something over which no man would willingly, or should be permitted to, addle his brains and dim his sight for the best part of a life. There is neither health, wealth, peace of mind, professional position, nor anything that we work for in this world, to be gained by habitual copying of masters, dead or living ; and the student who takes to it from necessity may rely upon it that with a little energy he can earn more money much more creditably in other ways of art. That any student, young or old, habitually copies pictures from a love of copying, no sane person will contend for a moment. It is sheer idleness that is the root of the business.—*Correspondent of the Athenæum.*

VALUE OF GOLD.—Touching the constituents of "Value," the following may, I imagine, be deemed incontrovertible truths, at the present day :—1st. That nothing can affect the ultimate value of any article, except a difference in the cost of bringing it to market. 2nd. That demand regulates supply, but in no degree, necessarily or directly, affects value. 3rd. That any one metal, in general use, the value of which has not been disturbed by new discoveries (as silver), affords a sufficiently accurate measure of the value of any other metal, which has been so effected (as gold). 4th. That the true remedy for a standard of value, which has been found to vary, is the substitution of another standard, that has been found not to vary (as silver for gold). Apply these maxims to the leading article, with the above title, in the July number of the *Edinburgh Review*, and it will be found, that not only has the reviewer failed fully to grasp, but has repeatedly lost hold of the true principles of value ; and, in consequence, has arrived at no practical or definite conclusions on the subject. The real difficulty in the problem consists in the all but impossibility of ascertaining the cost of bringing the new gold to market ; for it is not the labour of the fortunate finder of the 887 ounce nugget that regulates its value, but also the added value of the labour of the thousands who found no nuggets, and who have starved, or only earned a bare subsistence, in Australia and California. Under these circumstances the best approximation to be obtained to this cost is by a reference to the comparative value of silver, which indicates a fall in the value of gold of some four or five per cent., which it attained easily on the gold discoveries, but has made no sensible advance (or descent) since. Observe, I do not maintain that there will be no further fall in the value of gold—far from it—but simply that at present there is no such indication; and what I would counsel is, *patient watchfulness*, and in the event of such value showing a steady downward tendency, at once to change our standard to silver.—*Correspondent of the Athenæum.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment and neglect, and imprudence on the part of the sufferers themselves, annually destroy thousands of lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease, by the use of these perfect antidotes to disease, external and internal. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who may be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Whilst the heart beats the patient need not despair ; Holloway's remedies will prove a very present help.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at his usual hour.

Woods v. The Belfast Commissioners.

In this case, on application of counsel, the court made an order to distribute the funds lodged in court by the respondent, who was the purchaser of certain property in Belfast, and that the sum of £496 in stock and cash should be divided among the petitioners, Elizabeth Stewart and John Thornton.

Stack v. Royse.

In this matter a motion was made showing cause against a conditional order to revive certain proceedings taken on foot of a judgment against the respondent's father, Robert Royse. The petitioner was cognisor of this judgment, which had been marked in the Court of Exchequer, and he sought to revive the proceedings which had been brought against the son Thomas, and the question which the court was to try is whether the co-petitioner had a right so to do, as against the respondent. He (respondent) is the owner of land situate in the South of Ireland, over which the receiver had been appointed.

Cause was shown, on the part of the respondent, against the conditional order, by Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Warren, Q.C. Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Burrowes, Q.C., and Mr. Tudor, appeared to sustain the order.

The arguments have not yet concluded.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Elliott v. the Portadown Railway Company.

This was an action of trespass brought by Mr. Elliott, the owner of a villa called Tullynure, near Dungannon, for the alleged wrongful entry into part of the plaintiff's grounds beyond the line of deviation permitted to the railway company by their act of incorporation. The case was opened on Saturday, and when called on this day it was stated that there was a compromise agreed to. There was a similar action brought by Mr. Carpendale, a gentleman residing in the same locality. The compromise entered into was to the effect that the records in both actions were to be withdrawn, each party to pay their own costs, on the terms that the parties were to be at liberty to go before the Government arbitrator to claim damages, the railway company reserving the right of traversing the award.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., Walshe, Q.C., and Sidney. Solicitor, Mr. Andrew Elliott. Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C., Chatterton, Q.C., and Danes. Solicitors, Messrs. Newton and Armstrong.

The Court then rose, his lordship having disposed of all the cases on his list.

CROWN MOTION.

In re the Jurors' List and Jurors' Book of the County Armagh.

The Lord Chief Justice afterwards sat in chamber for the purpose of hearing a motion relative to the jury list and jury book of the county Armagh.

Dr. Handcock made an application for a writ of *certiorari*, directed to the justices of the peace who sat some days since at a special sessions at Markethill, county Armagh, to compel them to bring into the Court of Queen's Bench certain Jurors' Lists of that county which had been returned by the high constables to the magistrates for revision, in order to have them rectified by the omission of the names of certain parties who, it was alleged, did not possess a legal qualification. At the conclusion of Dr. Handcock's argument.

The Chief Justice said he would consider the matter, and give his decision in a few days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Upton v. Fortescue.

This was an action to try the right of the defendant to the proceeds of an execution under which wheat and oats were seized and sold in liquidation of a debt of £180 incurred for meat supplied by the defendant, who is a butcher, to the residence of Mr. Lewis Upton, at Glydecourt, county Louth. The plaintiffs are the trustees of Mrs. Upton and their case was that by her marriage articles it was provided that her fortune should be put to her separate use, and that in 1857 the Glydecourt property was purchased for her, and conveyed to trustees for her separate use. Mr. Upton, having got into difficulties, left the country, and the defendant obtained an execution on foot of his debt, and the crops in question were seized under it. The trustees having interposed on behalf of Mrs. Upton, alleging that the crops in question which were seized were her property, the crops were sold and the money retained to abide the result of this action.

After some argument, the jury found that the goods belonged to the plaintiffs.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Exham ; Solicitors, Messrs. Orpen, Sons, and Sweeney. Counsel for the defendants—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Phillips ; Solicitor, Mr. Arthur Johnston.

This concluded the cases on the list, and his lordship rose.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Griffith v. Browne.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, to recover the sum of £146, the amount of a promissory note bearing date the 12th July, 1860. The note had been lost, and secondary evidence was given to sustain it. The case did not present any feature of interest to the public. A verdict was found for plaintiff for the full amount of the note.

Plaintiff's counsel—Mr. Cree. Defendant's counsel—Mr. Boyd.

Sutton v. Mouldes and another.

The character of this action was similar to the former, being brought to recover the amount of two promissory notes for £30 and £15 respectively. The defence was that although the defendants were parties to the notes, the plaintiff was bound under a conveyance to put the defendants in possession of certain land. It appeared that the defendant had made a threat to institute proceedings against the plaintiff, and the latter promised that if the action were stopped he would not put the promissory notes in suit.

Evidence having been entered upon, at the close of the defendant's examination,

The Chief Baron said he would suggest that the better course for all parties (to prevent a litigation which might, perhaps, result in a Chancery suit) was, that the matter should now be settled by arbitration. His lordship observed that it was not his usual course to interfere in cases of this kind, but in the present instance he thought the suggestion he had made should be adopted, and he would, therefore, adjourn the case until next Friday, with a view to some arrangement being made.

The case was accordingly adjourned, counsel on both sides concurring in the opinion expressed by the learned Chief Baron.

Plaintiff's counsel—Mr. Brereton, Q.C., Mr. Sidney, and Mr. Osborne. Defendant's counsel—Mr. Robinson, Q.C., Mr. Barry, Q.C., and Mr. Buchanan.

Andrew Howell and wife v. Thomas Comerford.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a porter in a grocery establishment, against the defendant, for an alleged assault upon his (plaintiff's) wife, Catherine Howell, in consequence of which the latter was materially injured, and had suffered for a long time. Damages were laid at £100. The case of the defendant was in substance that the assault committed by him upon the plaintiff was merely in the nature of an act of self-defence, she having first assaulted him ; that the plaintiff was his (defendant's) weekly tenant at the time for a certain room, in Thomas-court ; that a sum of 4s 6d, the amount of four weeks' rent, was due ; that defendant entered the room of the plaintiff for the purpose of distraining for this arrear, and while he was in the act of doing so, and of making an inventory of the goods of the plaintiff, she made an assault upon him, and endeavoured forcibly to remove him from the room, and he (defendant) in endeavouring to defend himself from being pulled and pushed out of the said room, before he had completed the making of the distress, did the acts complained of in the summons and plaint.

The defendant appeared in court without counsel, and examined and cross-examined his own and plaintiff's witnesses. He addressed the jury in his own behalf.

Mr. O'Driscoll, with whom was Mr. Heron, Q.C., followed in reply for the plaintiff.

His Lordship then charged the jury, who found a verdict for the defendant.

The Court then rose.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice O'Brien sat yesterday to hear chamber motions for the three law courts.

Elrington v. Wilson.

Mr. Jellett, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved the court for liberty to substitute service of summons and plaint. The action had been instituted to recover a sum of £500 from the Church and University Insurance Office, it being the amount of a policy effected on the life of Mr. Elrington, deceased. The Dublin office of the Company was at 109, Grafton-street, where Mr. Whittington acted as their agent. The Court granted a conditional order for service on Mr. Whittington.

Wade v. Killeen.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., on behalf of the assignees of the defendant, who had lately become a bankrupt, appeared to show cause against a garnishee order, obtained by the plaintiff, to attach a sum of £1,536, alleged to be due to the defendant by the Banbridge and Lisburn Railway Company. It appeared the defendant and another party were the contractors for the building of the line for a sum of £76,000. Some difference arose between the contractors and the company, but on the 24th November an award was made settling the amount due to the contractors. Mr. Wade, the plaintiff, obtained his judgment against the defendant on the 31st Nov. In the early part of December the defendant filed a petition in bankruptcy. A short time previously the garnishee order was obtained by the plaintiff. Under the Bankruptcy Act, counsel contended that the property of the defendant was vested in the assignees, and that the conditional order for the garnishee order could not be sustained under the circumstances.

Mr. Michael Morris appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. D. Pigot appeared on behalf of the railway company, and submitted they were entitled to costs against the plaintiff.

Mr. Morris denied that the railway company were entitled to costs for appearing, inasmuch as they had virtually no interest in the dispute between the plaintiff and defendant.

Mr. Justice O'Brien allowed the cause shown against the garnishee order, but refused the costs to the Railway Company.

John Reilly v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. Coffey applied on behalf of the plaintiff for liberty to reply and demur to the defendants' defences. The action was brought, for an alleged false imprisonment, against the Midland Great Western Railway Company. It appeared that the plaintiff had been a passenger from Athenry to Galway on the defendants' line, and he was taken into custody by one of the officers of the company, and brought a distance of two miles before a magistrate, on a charge of having refused to deliver up his ticket. The defendants pleaded a general traverse ; and, secondly, as a defence they averred they were an incorporated body, and as such entitled to make certain bye-laws, and they pleaded a bye-law to the effect, that any person travelling on the company's line, and refusing fraudulently to show his ticket, is liable to arrest, and pay a penalty of 40s. Counsel stated there was nothing in the bye-law which would authorise the company to imprison a person. There was no allegation the plaintiff intended to defraud the company. The reply which it was sought to put on the files of the court was, substantially, to put the defendants on proof of their pleas.

His Lordship asked what were the terms of the defence.

Mr. Coffey replied that the defence contained a multiplicity of statements which the plaintiff traversed. One of the statements was that the plaintiff refused to leave the premises of the company, the fact being, as alleged, that he was shoved into a carriage where there was no room for him, and was obliged to kneel on the floor, and when the train stopped at a station, he got out, and then the train went on without him. Another statement was that he was only a passenger from Galway to Athenry, the fact being, as averred, that he was a passenger to Dublin by an excursion train. Counsel stated he had no affidavit.

His Lordship allowed the motion to stand for the purpose of having an affidavit.

Having disposed of some uninteresting motions, his lordship rose at four o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

Daniel Clarke, a private of the 1st Royal Dragoons, was summoned at the suit of Bryan Dignan, Police-constable 89 A, for having, on the night of November 30, on Usher's-quay, and in company with other soldiers, unlawfully attacked, assaulted, and waylaid him, he being at the time discharging his duty as a police-constable.

The complainant deposed that about half past nine o'clock on the night in question the defendant went up to him, tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Are you 89 A," looking at his number at the time ; he then said, "You b——y villain, I have you here, and do you know that there are thirteen men at my command ready to throw you into the Liffey ? you are the fellow who preferred the last charge against me in that office;" witness at first did not know the defendant, but immediately recollected that he had him in custody on the charge of having, with other soldiers, taken a barber's poll in Bridgefoot-street; as soon as the defendant said these words, the complainant got a blow upon the lip from a loaded whip, which cut it open, and, fearing further violence from the comrades of the defendant, he ran away to the station-house, where he reported the circumstance.

Mr. Porter—What sort of men were the comrades of the defendant ?

Witness—They were all soldiers, and some of them had whips.

Mr. Porter—Are you sure that you saw the man there ?

Witness—I am positive that he is one of them.

The Magistrate then told the defendant to ask the complainant any questions he liked bearing upon the matter.

The defendant—Did you see me strike you ?

Complainant—No, I did not, but you came up to me and told me that you had thirteen men ready to throw me into the Liffey, and just at that moment I was struck by some of you ?

Defendant—I never said so. It is a downright falsehood.

James Coates, another private of the same regiment, swore that he was in company of the defendant on the occasion ; they had just come out of Walshe's tavern ; he heard the defendant make use of the words already stated to the complainant, and while he (witness) was looking at the complainant, saw him struck somewhere in the face by a person behind him, but he did not know who that person was ; there were about half a dozen soldiers present at the time.

Two soldiers, named Stephen Walsh and Charles Drake, gave similar testimony ; both saw the constable struck, but did not know who gave the blow ; all these parties, too, swore that they did not render any assistance to the constable, nor did they consider it their duty to do so, or to take any notice of the matter.

Mr. Porter (addressing the parties)—I never mince matters, and I deliberately tell you, that the men who would act as Welplon, Coates, and Drake have acted in this matter—men, who seeing a brutal and unprovoked assault committed upon a police-constable, and then walk away, and make not even an observation upon it—I say, that men who would act in that way have not the spirit of men, and that they are ignorant of the duty of soldiers. I can afford to use strong language in this case, for I am happy to say that it is an exceptional one. I am able to state, from my own experience of twenty years upon the bench, that the conduct of the military in the garrison of this city, so far as I could observe, has been of the highest, most honourable, and creditable character.

Mr. Wyse—I perfectly agree with you.

Mr. Porter—I allude not only to the men themselves, but also to the military authorities under whose supervision, good example, and proper discipline the men have been placed. The garrison of Dublin, I dare say, has, within the last twenty years, varied from 7,000 to 10,000 men, but in all that time, notwithstanding the number of barracks, I have never had twenty cases of a disgraceful character before me in which the military were implicated.

Mr. Wyse said he quite concurred in the observations which had been made by Mr. Porter. During his experience of thirteen years as a magistrate he had not had occasion to say anything but what was highly commendatory of the conduct of the military in this city.

Mr. Porter—I say that the men who acted as these men say they did acted most improperly, and not with the feeling and with the spirit which should animate men in the Queen's service, whose duty it is to uphold the law and maintain the peace. I say it deliberately, that I do not believe these men's evidence. I am satisfied that it was a deliberate and premeditated transaction, on account of the man having, on a previous occasion, been made amenable to the law for disorderly and improper conduct. I believe, however, that the defendant did not commit the assault, but that he procured it to be committed, and, therefore, I consider him to be as guilty as the man who struck the blow, and I would have a higher opinion of him if he had struck the blow himself. On the whole, I think it was a cold-blooded and cowardly act, and this is the first time I ever had occasion to use such an expression in reference to a man of your cloth.

Mr. Wyse said he was of the same opinion, and that the act in question was quite unbecoming of a soldier.

The defendant was then sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Julia Andrews and Letitia Eccles were brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Donnelly and Woulfe, the first prisoner charged with receiving several valuable china and glass articles, the property of Mr. Gregg, of Capel-street ; and the other prisoner with having stolen and pawned the same.—They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

William Barber was charged by Richard Mullally and James Plunket, with having stolen, on the 9th instant, from Mr. Gilbert's Hotel in Westland-row, a silver plated teapot. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had been drinking in the house, and that he took the article from a shelf in the bar. It was found in his possession before he left the premises.—He was remanded.

John Morris was charged with disorderly conduct in Mr. Judge's public-house, on Cork-hill, and with breaking several glasses there.—He was fined 1s, with 10s costs.

William Brophy a brogue-maker, was charged with wantonly assaulting three women in the street, on Sunday night.—He was fined 1s, with 2s 6d costs, in each case, or, in default of payment, ordered 14 days imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Lyons was brought up on remand, charged with the unlawful possession of a flitch of bacon, which was found with him in a house in Church-street.—He was remanded.

Anne Reilly was charged with the unlawful possession of a woollen muffler.—She was remanded.

John Thornton was charged by Edward Hogan, superintendent of Mr. Jening's jewellery establishment in Capel-street, with having, on the evening of the 8th instant, offered him for sale a gold finger ring, set with a diamond and two opals, and which was suspected to be stolen. The only account he gave of it was that a young woman had given it to him.—He was also remanded.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—The negociations for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, which have from time to time been informally mentioned in the newspapers, are now completed, and the wedding is to take place in the spring. The affectionate interest which the public take in all that concerns the happiness of the Royal family is in a very slight degree complicated in this instance with considerations of national policy. The little Rhenish Court of Hesse Darmstadt, at which we are represented by our Minister to the Germanic Confederation in his spare hours, is not one likely to draw us into wars, and if Prince Louis pleases the Queen and the young lady he may very well please us. Prince Louis sustains the same relation to the reigning Duke of Hesse Darmstadt as the husband of the Princess Royal to the King of Prussia. In each state the sovereign is childless and each of the two sisters will be the wife of the son of his brother, the heir presumptive. Prince Louis will be 24 years of age next September. He has the rank of a captain in the Prussian service, and is titular colonel of a Russian Hussar regiment. He is only distantly related to the foolish and tyrannical Elector of Hesse Cassel, who has just dissolved the Hessian Chambers, and who will certainly have to join the Duke of Modena and the Grand Duke of Tuscany before he is much older.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The magnitude of the London charities, their infinite variety, and the countless benefits which they confer on the sick and friendless poor of this vast metropolis, have often excited the admiration of foreigners, but the most extraordinary part of their history is the fact that they have almost exclusively been founded by private benevolence, and with few exceptions are supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the charitable public. In a prominent place, among these institutions, stands King's College Hospital, and we congratulate the friends of the charity on the prospect of their speedily exchanging the old and inconvenient building in which they have hitherto carried on their labours for the handsome and commodious edifice which is now almost ready to receive them. The building, which covers an area of nearly an acre, and is in the Italian style, will contain accommodation for 200 patients, and being the most recently constructed hospital, will be replete with all the convenience and appliances which in this philanthropic age are considered essential to the comfort and welfare of even the poorest patients. It is six storeys in height, and, from the great extent of the building, the roof forms one of the conspicuous objects to be seen from the bridges, overtopping, as it does, both of the great theatres in the neighbourhood. When completed it will have cost no less than £160,000, every shilling of which has been raised by voluntary subscriptions. The hospital was founded in 1839 with the view of affording medical and surgical assistance to the suffering poor of that great central district of London which lies between Holborn and the Thames, and is the nearest hospital to 400,000 of the poorest inhabitants of London. It receives patients in large and constantly increasing numbers from all the surrounding parishes ; it is the resort of the poor of every part of London ; and it confers similar benefits on the suburban districts, and even on the country, to the distance of many miles around the metropolis. The amount of relief afforded by the hospital is in proportion to this its wide sphere of usefulness, for in the year 1859 there were entered on the books 35,959 patients, and since the year 1839, when the hospital was first opened, no less than 429,532 patients have been admitted to the benefits of the charity, of whom 25,231 were in-patients, 395,791 out-patients, and 8,610 poor married women attended at their own homes. Though the governors and subscribers of the hospital have the usual privilege of recommending patients, both in and out, this does not prevent the institution from being, to all intents and purposes, a free hospital, for all accidents and urgent cases are admitted to the utmost limit of the accommodation, and no patient is ever turned away for want of a letter of recommendation. This vast amount of relief is administered at a cost of about £6,000 a year, below which it is not probable that even the incessant vigilance and strict economy exercised by the Committee of Management will be able to reduce it. King's College Hospital is entirely without endowment, and is maintained wholly by voluntary contributions and legacies. The annual subscriptions somewhat exceed the sum of £1,500, so that the charity is every year dependent for the sum of nearly £4,500 upon the free gifts of friends. It is not to be expected that any considerable portion of this sum can be raised in the parish in which the hospital is situate, or in the poor districts by which it is surrounded. The committee are therefore compelled to appeal to those benevolent persons who feel that hospitals have claims to support irrespective of the claim of neighbourhood ; that of all charities they are the most needed and the least subject to abuse ; that they are essential to the improvement of the art of healing, and to the acquirement of experience in the skilful treatment alike of rich and poor ; and that they are also centres of religious instruction and spiritual consolation of which it is difficult to exaggerate the importance.

MURDER OF M. POINSOT.—President Poinsot was coming from Champagne, where he had an estate, and whither he had gone to receive his rents; but no money was found on him, and his purse and watch had disappeared, which leads to the belief that robbery was the motive of the crime. He had got into a first-class carriage at Troyes, and in a compartment which was then empty. It was on a clerk opening the door at five o'clock in the morning at Paris to take the tickets from the travellers that the body of M. Poinsot was found, lying in a pool of blood at the bottom of the carriage. The judicial authorities were immediately informed of the dreadful occurrence, and the Procureur-General, the Procureur-Imperial, and the Prefect of Police, repaired to the Strasburg terminus to institute a preliminary inquiry. As up to the station before arriving at Noisy-le-Sec there had been several passengers in the carriage, and only the deceased and another after that point, it is supposed that the crime must have been committed at a short distance before arriving at the last-named station. A lady, who was in an adjoining carriage, heard some cries when near Noisy. It is also said that traces were discovered not far from that place, indicating that the murderer had jumped from the carriage while the train, which only slackens its speed to take in the letter-bags, and does not completely stop, was still in motion. M. Poinsot was about 55 years of age and a very powerful man, which leads to the belief that he was killed while asleep. The body was conveyed to his residence in the Rue d'Islay. It appears from subsequent inquiries that it was to a place called Chaource, at about seven leagues from Troyes, in the department of the Aube, that M. Poinsot went on Saturday last, and, as his duty required him to be in attendance at the Palais de Justice on Thursday, he left Chaource the evening before for Troyes, to take the train from Mulhausen, which starts from that town at half-past 10. Whether the assassin afterwards entered the carriage on paying his fare at one of the stations, or whether he was already in a second or third class vehicle of the train, and got into M. Poinsot's compartment on seeing that gentleman asleep, is not known ; but that the crime was committed between the stations of Nogent-sur-Marne and Noisy-le-Sec, which are at no great distance from Paris (the former 10½ miles, the latter 4½), is tolerably certain, inasmuch as some persons in a third-class carriage saw, as already stated, a man jump from the train, fall as he did so, and, though apparently hurt, get quickly over the fence at the side of the railway and hurry off. The wife of a keeper of the line, who was watching a level crossing, also saw him. The impression of these people was that, not having any ticket he got out of the train before it reached a station. A singular circumstance afterwards came to light—namely, that on leaving the compartment in which his victim was lying he closed the door after him. The unfortunate gentleman had not his throat cut, as was at first rumoured in Paris, but the *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that Dr. Tardieu, who examined the body, pronounced that death had been caused instantaneously by a blow which fractured the skull. The *Droit*, however, declares that the deceased was shot. It affirms that the assassin must have fired at the heart of the deceased, as a ball was found lodged in his clothes near it, after penetrating his greatcoat, coat and waistcoat, shirt and flannel waistcoat, and causing a contusion of the body. The man then fired a second time, and the ball penetrated above the right eye, remaining in the head ; a third shot was fired just above the left eye, and the ball also penetrated the head. Next the assassin, with a hammer or a life-preserver, or some such instrument, dealt his victim dreadful blows on the head, completely smashing the forehead and the skull : with such fury, indeed, did he strike him, that all the brain was scattered about, adhering to his clothes and to the seats and sides of the carriage. That M. Poinsot was killed by the first shot, as he was asleep, the *Droit* considers clear, from the fact that his features were perfectly placid. What, probably, caused the man to commit the crime was a leathern bag which M. Poinsot had suspended round his neck by a strap, and which was well filled ; but, instead of articles of value or securities, it only contained plans of his house at Chaource, and of some projected improvements, a number of paid bills, and a book called the "Parfait Jardinier." In addition to the watch and purse the murderer carried off a rug, in which M. Poinsot had wrapped his legs. It would appear that, after being killed, as he was reclining in a corner of the vehicle, with his back to the locomotive, M. Poinsot either fell or was dragged to the floor. Although, as has been stated, the victim was heard to cry, strange to say no reports of the pistols were heard. On one of the seats of the compartment were found 18 sous scattered about, and on the floor a common wooden snuff-box, used only by poor people, and a neck-wrapper ; the two latter articles must have belonged to the murderer ; but no firearm or other instrument employed in the perpetration of the crime was found. Of course the police are making most active searches to discover the criminal. The way in which the crime became known at the Palais de Justice was somewhat singular. Although a case of considerable importance was to come on before the court over which M. Poinsot presided he had not appeared at 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of business, and as he was remarkable for exactitude a messenger was sent to his house to ask if he was ill. The man brought back the dreadful answer that he had been murdered in a railway carriage. It is needless to say that this news, which spread with the rapidity of wildfire through the Palais, caused profound consternation.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Great sensation has been excited in the neighbourhood of Hawkhurst, Kent, by the disappearance of the daughter of a respectable tradesman residing in the Throws. Her departure from home took place on the 13th of September last, and from that day to this, with the exception of a newspaper from Brighton, apparently directed by her, her parents have not obtained the slightest clue to her retreat, and they are not even certain that she is living. Inquiries were set on foot immediately on her disappearance, in the first instance among her relatives and friends, and on the following Sunday the case was put in the hands of the police. There had been no previous misunderstanding with her family, and nothing can be imagined to have occurred which led to this rash step being taken ; but it is conjectured that she must be under the control of some person, as she is not supposed to have had sufficient means to carry her beyond the range of the inquiries of the police.

TREATY OF COPYRIGHT WITH ITALY.—The *Times* correspondent at Turin states that Sir James Hudson and the Cavaliere Constantino Nigra, acting in behalf of the Sardinian Government, have been busy about a treaty of international copyright between Great Britain and that government which is nearly ready, and will shortly be published. The correspondent writes :—The convention contains fifteen articles. By the first article it is stipulated that the authors of literary or artistical works, whose copyright or right of proprietorship or authorship is now guaranteed, or may hereafter be guaranteed, in one of the two States, will be empowered to exercise the right in the dominions of the other State during the same lapse of time and within the same limits which would by this other State be conferred upon the authors of the works of the same kind therein published, so that the reproduction of piracy (*contraffazione*) of any literary or artistical work whatever, published in one of the two States, will be dealt with in the other State, in the same manner as this latter State would deal with the reproduction or piracy of a work of the same kind therein published ; and the authors of either State shall have, before the courts and tribunals of the other State, the same right of action, and will enjoy the same guarantee, with respect to any unauthorised reproduction and piracy of their works, which the law allows, or may hereafter allow, to the authors of the latter-named State. The same article defines the expressions "literary and artistical works" as embracing " books, dramatic works, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, sculptures, engravings, lithographs, and any other production of literature and the fine arts." Subsequent articles extend the protection of the treaty to translations under certain limits, provided that the original work be registered and deposited in one of the two States within three months from its first publication in the other State.

STRONG DRINK.—A Parliamentary return has just been issued, moved for by Mr. Baines, showing for a series of years "the actual or estimated consumption of spirits" in the United Kingdom. The quantity consumed in the year 1852 is stated to have been 30,067,139 gallons ; and the consumption has ever since been on the increase in England, and that at a rate faster than the growth of the population. But in Scotland and Ireland the consumption received a severe check in 1854 and in 1855 through a large increase of the duty on home and colonial spirits (the duty there having been much below the rate for England), and the Scotch drinker had at the same time to encounter the Forbes Mackenzie Act, which has made it more inconvenient to obtain spirits. The result has been that the consumption in the United Kingdom in the year 1859 was no other than 28,661,674 gallons, or scarcely a gallon a head—the quarter to which the enemy is considered to make its way. Compared with 1852 the consumption in England had increased nearly 3,000,000 gallons, that of Scotland had decreased nearly 2,000,000, and that of Ireland 2,500,000. Not, however, that these last two portions of the kingdom are now behind England, for while England with its 20,000,000 of people, consumed 17,000,000 gallons of spirits last year, Scotland, with its 3,000,000 of population, took 5,600,000 ; and Ireland, with perhaps only its 6,000,000 of inhabitants, very nearly that precise number of gallons ; so that in England we do not take quite a gallon of spirits a year apiece, but Scotland drinks the deficiency for us, so as to bring the consumption of the United Kingdom up to about that rate. Still, while in 1851, with a population of 2,888,742, the consumption of spirits in Scotland reached 7,090,894 gallons, and was still higher in the next year, in 1859, with an estimated population a little over 3,000,000, the consumption was only 5,638,882 gallons. Whether the balance upon spirit drinking, as between England and Scotland, is at all redressed by a difference in respect of wine and malt liquors is another question ; but the spirit account stands as we have stated. The malt charged with duty in the United Kingdom has only risen from 41,072,486 bushels in 1852 to 44,219,300 in 1859; but little malt is charged with duty in Scotland and Ireland. The quantity of foreign and colonial wine retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 6,346,061 gallons in 1852, and had risen to 6,775,992 gallons in 1859 ; what the new "refreshment houses" will do time will show. The gross amount of the taxation laid on all these liquors and on licences to manufacture and sell them amounts to the enormous sum of £21,000,000 ; and that is subject to a deduction for over entries and drawbacks on exportation or use for excepted purposes. The return from which we have been quoting makes no mention of hops, on which a duty of about £400,000 was charged last year.

LATEST FASHIONS.—Paletots of the form called the "Paletot Russe" are among the prettiest now worn. This form of paletot occupies a medium place between that of the usual form and the basquine—that is to say, it is neither so wide at the upper part as the one, nor so close fitting at the waist as the other. The "Paletot Russe" is long, and is made both in velvet and in cloth. Those made of velvet usually have a pelerine descending low in front. In cloth, they frequently have a trimming consisting of a narrow band of Astracan. Several of the newest velvet pardessus have wide sleeves with revers trimmed with buttons. Cloaks of velvet cloth require to be simply made. They may be edged with satin of some dark colour, and trimmed with buttons to correspond. A very pretty cloth cloak had been trimmed with soutache. Dresses of moire antique, and various kinds of rich silk, have just been completed, and are intended to be worn in the carriage. One consists of broche silk, and the dress has no trimming or ornament of any kind, excepting a beautifully embroidered ceinture, and a bow at the top of the corsage in front of the throat. A cloak of black velvet, trimmed with guipure is worn with the dress, and the bonnet, composed of black lace and lilac velvet, is trimmed with feathers.—*Lady's Newspaper.*

NATIONALITY OF CHURCHES.—The church—the state establishment whereof the temporal sovereign is the head—is the property of the nation. We deny that it is the monopoly of the few who find or make it convenient to swallow its formularies, that they may exclude and ignore all who won't. The people of England are the masters of the Church of England, and to the forces of public opinion the servants of the state are entitled to appeal from the narrow bigotry of official routine. Nobody breaks a pledge that nobody had a right to impose. The flock is the proper judge of the skill and care of the shepherd. It is the laity whom the minister is to exhort and teach. Who has the right to interfere between ? It cannot be too distinctly understood that the state church is the church of the state. I and you have as much right in it—as deep an interest in it—as the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Philpotts, or Wilberforce. It is not the monopoly of what are called churchmen. We know that communicants of the Young England sort are found to call it their private property, to appropriate it to themselves, and to warn off all dissenters from the precincts of its prerogatives. Even nonconformists are silly enough to give in to this nonsense. It is a pernicious fallacy. The people of England have all and each a right to determine how and by whom they shall be taught and ministered to in Divine things. No man has a right any greater than another to determine what is to be believed or to prescribe the creed that is to be preached. The church was made for the nation, not the nation for the church; the clergy are appointed to minister to the laity, not to each other.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.—It may confidently be asserted, with respect to the physical sciences, that they have an advantage over every other department of knowledge in this respect, that the field of inquiry is practically unlimited. The student may, indeed, meet an impassable barrier in one direction, but in that case he has only to proceed in another. As he advances, the horizon which terminates his view recedes before him. He enters on fresh scenes, gathers in new knowledge, and every addition which he makes to it becomes the foundation of further knowledge to be afterwards acquired. In the meanwhile, under whatever circumstances he may be placed, whether he be in the cultivated valley, or amidst the glaciers of the Alps, on the wide sea, in the crowded city, in the busy factory, in the broad sunshine, or in the starlight night, he has only to look around him to find objects which have to him a peculiar interest, exhibiting relations which are not perceptible to those whose minds have been otherwise engaged. In the gorgeous sunset he finds in the changing colour of the clouds, or at noon in the dark blue sky above, illustrations of the phenomena and laws of light. The flashes of the aurora are to him not mere objects of curiosity, but are associated with the magnetism of the earth, and with that mysterious force which, like the force of gravity, connects us with the sun, and probably with all other heavenly bodies, even with those which are at the greatest distance from us. In the tumultuous movements of the atmosphere, which tear up trees by their roots, and cause the destruction of life by shipwreck, he recognises the law of storms, and is enabled to comprehend how the mariner, by steering his course in one direction, may avoid those dangers to which he would be exposed if he were to steer it in another. In this way it is plain that even a moderate acquaintance with the physical science cannot fail to add to the interest of life : an advantage which, under occasional circumstances, may be extended even to the humbler classes of society.—*Sir Benjamin Brodie.*

FACT AND FICTION.—Recent historians, most of them of Scottish birth, have not only been actuated by personal or patriotic prepossessions, but, rejecting contemporary English evidence, they have derived their information from such writers as Fordun and Wintown, who in their turn drew upon Barbour, employed, seventy years after Edward's death, "to write an eulogistic history of 'The Bruce,' and afterwards pensioned for it." What credit, we would ask, can be attached to historians who compile from tradition with the help of imagination ? In a credulous age, fictions will grow up ; but, in an incredulous age, why should they be repeated ? We would ruthlessly extirpate all "graceful fancies" and "beautiful legends" from history, making them over to the poets, to whom they properly belong. When they are admitted as *facts* into the historian's page, they sometimes falsify and pervert reality, to a degree that justifies any amount of indignation. Among these picturesque lies, we believe, are now included the story of Rosamond and her bower ; the story of Eleanor's heroism, in drawing the poison from Edward's wound ; the tale of Queen Philippa and the citizens of Calais ; the murder of the Bards ; the elder Bruce's *noble refusal* to purchase the kingdom by reducing it to servitude ; young Bruce's conference, after the Battle of Falkirk, with the Scottish chief, Wallace ; the tale of Canute, and much scandal of Queen Elizabeth.—*Spectator.*

PRIVILEGES OF THE PRIVATE ENTREE.—I was once present at a full durbar where all the officers of the Government then at the capital were assembled. The King was seated on a gilded chair, to all appearance in his usual good temper, when something was said by one present which irritated him. His Majesty rose quickly from his chair and disappeared at a door opening to a private apartment behind the Throne. The council looked all aghast, not knowing what to think of it, but when he re-appeared armed with a long spear, the panic was universal. *Sauve qui peut !* We made a simultaneous rush to the wide flight of steps leading to the Palace yard, like a herd of deer before a savage tiger; down the stairs we went pell-mell, tumbling over each other in our haste to escape, without respect to rank or station. His Majesty made a furious rush at us, chased the flying crowd to the head of the flight of stairs, and then, quite forgetting in his frenzy who was the delinquent, launched his spear in the midst of us at a venture. It passed my cheek, and stuck in the shoulder of an unfortunate man on the step before me without doing him any very serious injury."—*Two Years in Burmah.*

MILITARY ANTIQUITIES.—In 1572, troops of horse were called cornets ; and companies of foot were styled ensigns. In the reign of Charles II. the junior officer of horse was known as a "cornet," and in 1679, a corporal of horse saluted as a "brigadier." The dragoon derives his name from the Elizabethan fire-arm, called dragon, from the monster which figured on the muzzle ; the Carbiniers represent the Spanish Light Cavalry first mentioned in 1579 as Carabins possibly from their use of the carbine—a weapon employed on board of the vessels called "carabs." The Scotch Fusiliers, now the 21st Foot, raised in 1678, were the first to take that name, which is one of French origin, denoting a weapon lighter than a musket ; while the bayonet was invented at Bayonne about the same period.—*Once a Week.*

HER MAJESTY'S STAG-HOUNDS.—The sport of last week with the Royal pack was as good as could be expected, from the foggy weather and swampy state of the ground. On Tuesday a large field met at Slough, in fog and rain. The deer (Sepoy) went away to Wexham and Black Park, and thence to Long-copse and Denham, when he crossed the moors and continued in a line to Barrier's-wood and Barefield Park, at which time the rain came pelting down, washing both fog and scent away, so that the deer was not hunted a yard afterwards. This state of things may appear to a novice somewhat mysterious, but not so to others, and, although unaccountable, it may happen once or twice in a season. The hounds went to this part on Thursday, and found him beautifully in a small covert near Round-copse (Ivor Heath), and after a ring or two before he could be persuaded to leave it, he went away for 35 minutes, tip-top pace, through Black Park, and was safely taken at Baylis Farm near Salt-hill.

Mr. Fawcett has withdrawn from Southwark election. The contest between Mr. Scovell and Mr. Layard is expected to be a close one.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
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Nine doors from Sackville-street

BIRTHS.

Chase—December 8, at Upper Norwood, the wife of M. C. Chase, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and of the Middle Temple, of a daughter.

Eglinton—December 7, at Edinburgh, the Countess of Eglinton, of a daughter.

Gardiner—December 9, at Upper Mountpleasant-avenue, the wife of James A. Gardiner Esq., of her Majesty's Customs, of a son.

Kempston—December 9, at White's-avenue, Merrion, the wife of Mr. J. A. Kempston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Mulcaster and Prescott—November 7, by the Rev. G. Henman, Frederick Montresor Mulcaster, Esq., late of the 12th Royal Lancers, and Charlton-park, near Canterbury, to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Prescott, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and relict of the late Thomas Baker Ross, Esq., of Dover.

Warlow and Hamilton—October 27, at the Cathedral at Madras, John Picton Warlow, Esq., 5th Regiment M.N.I., son of the late Captain Warlow, Bengal Engineers, to Josephine, youngest surviving daughter of the late Joseph Hamilton, Esq., M.D., of Queenstown Heights, Canada West.

DEATHS.

Fetherstonhaugh—December 8, at Tullamore, Susanna, only child of Godfrey Fetherston H, jun., Esq., aged 6 weeks.

Sherman—December 7, at East House, Emsworth, Hants, Sarah, relict of the late Major Thomas Sherman, of the Royal Marines, in the 84th year of her age.

Tomlinson—December 6th, at the house of H. Cusack, Esq., 37, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Tomlinson.

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